The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 66 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	To^{ns}.
1914				
Sat March	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th. March	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia†	10000
*1st April	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th. ,,	Sicsette ..	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
16th. ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ...	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
6th June.	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

†This vessel will call at Naples.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.		
To MARSEILLES ...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.	
" LONDON ..... ,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
18th P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hasen Maru.	Terada	3785	19th. Mar.	31st. Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4925	30th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kanakura Maru	Hori	6126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STNADARD OIL COMPA NY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gals

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York is IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Cooria, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books applied gratis on application.
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8860	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.

FARE	1stClass Single.	1st Class Return.	2ndCl Single	ss2ndCl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes. Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen	Dalney) London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	
Harbin	Fengtien	San Francisco
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Shanghai
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tienling
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 19th Mar. 9 a .m. ‡C. M.
DUMRA, 1695, Fri. 20th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 23rd March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. KASARA, 1195 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 2nd April.
*DALAMCOTTA	 1413	,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

18th March, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailing have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. ,,
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	658	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their le.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83-85, Medows Street, 7, Esplanade Road. } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,85,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Jullundur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES. DIS. BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

98, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

STEEL BARLESS PIANOS.

Those executants who are interested in the construction and history of the Pianoforte upon which they perform, and who can trace and have followed with close attention the addition of the various improvements in the Pianoforte generally will, all the more, relish the delicious touch and soulful tone of the English-made

BROADWOOD
NEW BARLESS GRAND PIANO

which we are now exhibiting at our Piano Saloon.

Broadwood's new system of construction is entirely opposed to the accepted canon of piano making. Instead of an unyielding frame of cast iron, an elastic but very powerful frame of steel is used, all internal bars are omitted, a free toned open frame has been substituted for the "gridiron" casting and the results are the Barless Pianofortes.

The resilience of the new patent frame has a great influence upon the tone of the Pianoforte and John Broadwood and Sons, as the result of constant experiments carries on during a long period, have perfected a construction which, like so many other great Broadwood improvements, is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-equality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth.

The development of the new system has become possible only with the latest advances of the metallurgical art, for, until quite recently, steel castings such as Mess s Broadwood now use could not be manufactured.

The verdict of the jury at the last International Exhibition, held at Paris, was that Pianofortes made with the Broadwood Barless or open frame are unsurpassed for purity, equality and freedom of tone. It may be added that gradation of power which is one of the musician's greatest materials can be more easily utilized in the Barless Broadwood than any other Pianoforte with the ordinary framing.

Sole Agents For Broadwood Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZ EE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per Line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED at once WEAVING MASTER to run 100 Looms under European Manager in the COIMBATORE SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. 1310

REFINED European widow, 37, desires post as housekeeper or any suitable capacity of trust. Cheerful and homely disposition.—Apply Mrs. JACKSON, 4 Cantonment, Hyderabad (Sind). 1304

KASHMIR—One or two more paying guests required in house-boats from April. Gulmarg in June.
Miss MIDDLETON WRIGHT, Srinagar. 1308

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN—WANTED at once, to push sales of new proprietory medicines in Bombay and Districts. Good salary and prospects. Apply to Box No. 343, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1938

WANTED a European CUTTER for Rangoon. Single man.—Write stating age, experience and salary required to CUTTER, c/o Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld., Calcutta. 1312

WANTED at once for the Officers' Mess, one Cook and two Goanese Boys. Only those having first class references need apply to MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Berkshire Regiment, Jhansi. 1309

WANTED MOTOR CAR. Second-hand. 2 or 4 seated must be in good condition. Apply with lowest price details and full particulars. Box No. 341, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1923

WANTED, one UNDERGRADUATE HEADMASTER and a MAHOMEDAN MATRIC on Rs. 40 and 45. Apply sharp. Dr. MOHAMED JUNNAID, Secretary, Mangrulpir A. V. School, Dist. Akola, Berar. 1307

WANTED—A Clerk to take over at short notice the duties of Quartermaster's Clerk. Must have previous experience of this class of work and good testimonials.
Pay of sowar plus allowance starting at Rs. 10 per mensem.
Apply QUARTERMASTER, 31st D. C. O. Lancers, Kohat. 1311

WANTED Two BUTLERS for Officers' Mess Deolali. Mahomedans. Must understand Mess work. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Fare paid. Chits to be forwarded, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted.
Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deolali Garrison. Mess. 131.

WANTED two teachers (one Entrance-passed and the other Middle-pass) and one female teacher to teach Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to teachers good at sports.
Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Mohata Mool Chand Vidyalaya, Bikaner. 1238

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clarke, who is going Home on six months' leave, would like to recommend the following servants, available from the 25th of this month till about 1st October.
Butler, Cook, Ayah, Bearer, Tailor, House Bearer, Sweeper and Kitmatgar.
Apply to the Hon'ble Mr. CLARK, 88, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi. 1306

WANTED a B.A., as an ASSISTANT TEACHER for A. V. School Ankleswar, State Second Language and Voluntary Subjects. Salary between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Apply soon to the undersigned.
Ankleswar, 9th March, 1914.
JAMSEDJEE NUSSERWANJI GINVALLA,
President,
1871 Ankleswar Municipality.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. AE3.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED:

GENTLEMAN proceeding to England shortly for six or eight months, willing to represent business firms. Apply Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1928

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished flat in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED:—CANVASSERS for Door name-plates. Good commission given or salary Rs. 60/-. THE STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Shanker Shet's Wadi, Girgaum Road, Bombay. 1923.

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal). 1929.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a QUALIFIED NURSE for the Memon General Hospital. Apply personally to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jakeria Musgid Street, Pydhoni. 1909

WANTED an EXPERIENCED LADY to teach a young child two hours a day daily any time between 10 and 4 as the teacher may select. Apply to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1885

WANTED SMART ACTIVE AGENTS to sell our Electric and Acetylene Lamps and Novelties, General Merchandise goods, etc., etc. Good salary and Commission given. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, The Calcutta Stores Supply Agency, 11, Kazforma Lane, Calcutta. 1930

WANTED a B. A. or B. Sc. on Rs. 40 p.m., for the post of an ASSISTANT MASTER in the Savantvadi High School. Apply with testimonials stating caste, age, Second language and voluntary subject.
R. G. SUBNIS,
1310 Educational Inspector, Savantvadi.

WANTED A HEAD SALUTRI for the Northern Waziristan Militia, must enlist for 5 years and keep up a pony. Pay as a Duffadar Rs. 42, and allowance Rs. 20.—For further particulars apply to COMMANDANT N. W. MILITIA, Miransha 1242

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS for 2 little boys 5 and 3 years of age. Kindergarten training necessary—age under 30—of pleasant disposition—and must be fond of children. Residence in Bombay, hills or seaside in hot weather. Liberal salary and pleasant home in refined Indian family. Apply Box 324, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1813

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

D. B. HAMMERLESS ejector 12 bore by W. W. Greener, right barrel full choke left half choke, rubber pad, practically new, in case with all implements, a really good gun, Rs. 350. No offers.
.380 H. V. Webley and Scot Automatic Pistol hardly used, with two magazines, Rs. 65.—Apply Capt. MARSH, 41st Dogras, Jullundur. 1305

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
1508 Bombay.

FOX Hounds For Sale The Mhow Hunt Draft.
2½ couple bitches, 21-22 inch.
2½ couple dogs, 22-23 inch.
These are all good working hounds, any that were not worth keeping having been destroyed. One of the dogs is a valuable stallion hound and has been used by the Pytchley and V. W. H.
Apply Captain E. J. BRIDGES, 14th Hussars, Mhow. 1306

FOR SALE A Four-in hand belonging to a Rais. Height above 16 hands, Geldings English, aged 7 to 9 years, and a spare horse to be used at times of necessity. All excellent trappers going beautifully in pairs, in very good condition and believed to be sound, suitable for Rajas and Raises. Cost price for five horses Rs. 8,000.
Offers invited—a real bargain
Further particulars from Dr. DAULATRAM, 122, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P. 1307

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.
2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.
3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.
4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.
5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.
6. D. B. C. F. S Bore Gun by Baker, in case with 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.
7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.
Apply to Box No. 521, Advt, Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,—Victoria, Cob, and harness, Rs. 400. Apply H. SYMONS, Pali Hill, Bandra. 1904.

7½ Couple of FOX-HOUNDS regularly hunted in fine condition are FOR SALE by the end of March. Apply PRIVATE SECRETARY, Jaora. 1932

FOR SALE.—A newly built landed property bringing a good rate of interest in one of the best localities of Bombay. For further particulars apply to No. 339, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1892

FOR SEASONS. Furnish-bungalow "Sona Caza" Khandala, 4 bedrooms, hall and Dining room, stable etc.
Apply to M. M. MISTRY,
60, Tamarind Lane,
1926 Fort.

FOR SALE—The property of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. CLARK, owner going unexpectedly on leave.
18-22 H. P. Bedford Car, only used since December 1913, and in excellent running order. Torpedo body with low seats, upholstered in dark blue. Detachable rims, spare rim and type never used. Complete with lamps, tools and luggage carrier; Rs. 5,500, available after March 26th.—Apply to the Hon'ble Mr. CLARK, 88, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.

FOR SALE—MIRAGE, Ch. W. M., Rs.
6 yrs. I. P. A. C. 2,500
2. IRRASCIBLE, B.W.G., 6 yrs.
I. P. A. C. 2,000
3. TORPEDO, Ch. W. G., 6 yrs.
I. P. A. C. 1,800
4. ARQUEBUS, Ch. W. M. 8 yrs.,
I. P. A. C. 1,500
1, 2 and 4 are 1st Class Tournament Ponies, up to 13 stn.—3 a young pony playing slow chukkers, up to 14 stn. All sound.—Apply Capt. FLEURY TEULON, Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra. 1303

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

A FIRST FLOOR FLAT facing West with E.L.F.F., 3 bed-rooms, Dinning and drawing open all sides TO LET. Apply to Box No. 335 advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1869

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIRD and FINAL ENTRIES for the Rawalpindi Great Northern Spring Meeting and the Punjab Army Chases close on Tuesday the 17th March.
C. D. HORSLEY, Captain,
Honorary Secretary,
1313 Rawalpindi Races.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 558 of 1913. Re Jehangir Behramji Dalal traded as Jehangir Behramji & Co.

No. 576 of 1913. Re Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz Ali Ebrahim.

No. 634 of 1913 Re Vithaldas Dharamsy and Tricumdas Dalpatram Mehta traded as G. Mehta & Co.

No. 651 of 1913. Re Tricumdas Premji Thucker and Haridas Pragji traded as Tricumdas Mulji.

No. 668 of 1913. Re Tyeballi Esmailji Esufbhai trading under the name of Messrs. Shaik Adam Esdufbhoy & Co., and also as Abdealli Abdul Kader.

NOTICE is hereby given that a first dividend is intended to be declared in the above estates.
Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so as soon as possible in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay.
If they do not prove their claims by the 15th day of April 1914 they will be excluded from these dividends.
Dated this 14th day of March 1914.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 17th day of March, 1914. 1937

THE HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).
Capital—Rs. 2,00 00.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.
DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, Late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.
GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.
FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—
THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE,
Karimganj, Sylhet.
RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE WELLINGTON MEWS is prepared to garage Motor cars, Motor Buses, and Taxi Cabs on the upper floor of the main building at the rate of Rs. 15 per month per average car space where well-ventilated lighted, spacious, well-floored, and clean accommodation can be secured.
For the convenience of Chauffeurs, and Taxi Drivers a cool Rest Room with a good outlook facing the sea is under construction. A Telephone connection will also be available.
For particulars apply to,
THE MANAGER,
Wellington Mews,
1688—3 Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEORY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 20TH MARCH, 1914.

THE ENTRANCES on the West side to the Victoria Terminus Station will be CLOSED to the TRAVELLING PUBLIC from the early morning of the 20th March until after the departure from the Station of His Excellency the Viceroy on that morning.
A temporary Booking Office for first & second class passengers will be opened on the East side of the Station, and those first and second class passengers desirous of travelling by Local or Poona Express train on the early morning of the 20th March, must enter the platform from the East side of the Station. Intermediate and third class passengers will be booked as usual at the Market End of the Station, but from 7-45 a.m. until His Excellency has alighted from the train, they will not be allowed to pass on to the platform by the over-bridge.
The 107 DOWN and 108 UP LOCAL TRAINS will not run on that morning.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th March, 1914. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 735 of 1911.
BAI MANI WIDOW OF MANECKLAL JUGALDAS & Ors. .....Plaintiffs.
BAPULAL AMRATLAL and ors....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January 1913 Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Bai Dahi widow of Mulchand Halochand, deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 27th day of August 1907 are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee one for filling the same.
Dated this 10th day of March 1914.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
1927 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ALIC GABRIEL PEREIRA of Bandra has contracted to sell to my client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at undermentioned address within (14) fourteen days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.
THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Pakhadi Varoda of Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thaluka Salsette containing by admeasurement 500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by Gulli beyond it the house of Rev. Elix D'Abres, on or towards the west by a compound beyond the Bunglow of Motilal Vakil on or towards the South by Gulli beyond partly by house of Elias Pereira and partly by house of Sebastian D'Mello on or towards North by Waroda Road which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Municipal No. 4.
P. V. PATIL,
Purchaser's Vakil.
Dated 16th March 1914.
Bandra Ghod Bunder Road. 1917.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882.
And
In the matter of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR CREDITORS.

THE creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 16th day of May 1914 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to John Sanders Slater, Esq., of Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., at the registered office of the said Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator or in person or by their attorneys, to come in and prove their said debts or claims as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.
The 15th day of June 1914 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the said registered office of the Company at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims.
Dated this 7th day of March 1914.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary, High Court.
We understand the Official Liquidator will be glad to furnish those who require forms of application and affidavit to be made for the above purpose on payment of 2 annas towards printing charges and postage on application to him during office hours. 1847

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the Sailors' Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th March, 1914, at 6-15 p.m.
All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.
B. H. HEWETT,
1886 Honoray Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS, CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mercantile Press Co., Ltd., will be held at the office of Messrs. Tulleckchand and Shapurji, No. 51 Apollo Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, 1914, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
To decide what should be done in order to improve the condition of the Company and to suggest any other means of dealing with the affairs of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJI NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
The Mercantile Press Co., Ld.
Bombay, 10th March, 1914. 1859

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 20TH MARCH, 1914.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have tickets of admission to Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at 8 a.m., (S.T.), on the morning of Friday, the 20th March, 1914, are requested to enter the Station through the Main door leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices under the Porch apposite the Municipal Offices.
After 7-45 a.m. admission by the entrance will be closed and ticket-holders will have to enter by the carriage road on the East of the Station.
A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th March, 1914. 262

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT late of Bombay Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Landed Proprietor Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate....Deceased.
BAI GULAB widow of SHA JUGMOHANDAS VANDRAVANDAS BHAISETT and CHUNILAL JIVANDAS both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants residing at Bhuleshwar Road outside the Fort in the City of Bombay .....Petitioners.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 13th day of March, 1914.
Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & CO.,
1934 Petitioners' Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	8.30
99.37 Arr:	Muttra Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	6.0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda ,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt: ,,	22. 9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West ,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad ,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) ,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum ,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi ,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Newshera ,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt: ,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.	Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.		H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr: 8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,, 4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep: 2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,, 23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,, 21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.	Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.		1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
P. M. H. M.		H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba) Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road ,,	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad ,,	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam ,, (change for Kathiawar).	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda ..	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi ..	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42—48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 24th March, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1913.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Kenneth E. McKenzie as a Director, made by the Directors to fill up a vacancy.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 24th March, to TUESDAY, the 7th April, 1914, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 5th March, 1914. 1883

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEST BUSINESS IN COMMERCE

IS SECURED BY ADVERTISING IN

"COMMERCE AND CO-OPERATION,"

BOMBAY.

The only weekly newspaper devoted to the interest of the Co-operative movement in India Burma and Ceylon.

Commercial Notes.
Co-operative News.
Trade Movements.
Industrial News.
Financial Notes.
Agricultural Notes.
Exchange Notes.
Shipping News.
Stock & Share List.
General News, etc.

Invaluable to all who have at heart the Industrial, Commercial and Co-operative progress of India.

BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Subscription Rates:—
BOMBAY.
Per Annum.....Rs. 12
MOFUSSIL.
Per Annum.....Rs. 15.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.
Apply:—
THE MANAGER,
Yusuf Buildings, Carnac Road,
BOMBAY.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gool Mansions Mayo Road Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood artistic household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, telescopic dining table, real Morroco dining chair, drawing room suite, mahogany and rosewood inlaid Chippindale pattern cabinets oakwood wardrobes mahogany inlaid zoonda cupboard, Makintosh fancy screen, one sweet toned cottage piano, lady's writing tables, marble top dressing and wash-hand-tables, mahogany sheraton style bedroom sets, toilet set, real Spanish mahogany chest of drawers, oakwood and brass bedsteads, cretonne curtains, one Chubb's safe, brass and oakwood bedsteads, rich carpet, one nearly new English Gent's bicycle, etc., etc., the property of A. T. Graham, Esq., of Australian Lloyds Co., and others.

The property of another Gentleman.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred English built cabriolet by Kempster with a bay waler horse and a set of English harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Sale of the Rights of Cultivating Lands, Cutting Grass, Catching Fish, collecting Mango Crop, Chikoo Crop, and Cocoanuts, etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, on MONDAY the 23rd instant, at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder:—

13 rights of cutting grass (10 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water canal on Municipal ground at Coorla for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(1) Right of cultivating cocoanuts from the Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many differene places such as Coorla, Sion, Mahim, and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, DeLisle Road, adjoining the Sheep Market and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer, G. Ward in his Office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

AS SATURDAY THE 21ST INSTANT IS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY, THERE WILL BE NO SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ON THAT DAY
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wadi Bunder, G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, combined with billiard table, 8 feet by 4 feet with simple adjustable lever by Riley, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side boards dumb waiters, and crockery stands, table wall and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, carpets, china vases, rich engravings and water colours, glass door book cases, writing tables, cane furniture, bent wood chairs, easy chairs, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, copper and aluminium utensils, garden tubs and pots, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, one bay Australian horse, set of harness, etc., etc., the property of G. H. Hubbard, Esq., Goods Superintendent, G. I P. Ry., Wadi Bunder.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT OONDERIA STREET.

Under instruction of Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for Thucker Lalji Curson and Bai Kashibai wife of Thucker Lalji Curson the mortgagess under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 26th day of November 1906 and made between Ahmedmiya Allibhai, Fatmabibi, daughter of Allibhai, Jainabibi widow of Esubji Alibhai, Haji Ebhrahim Esubji Haji Allimiya Esubji, Abdulkadar Esubji, Haji Hasan Esubji, Noor Mahomed Esubji and Halimabibi daughter of Esubji respectively of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitants of the one part and Thucker Lalji Curson and Bai Kashibai wife of Thucker Lalji Kurson of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 1st April at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Oonderia Street on account and at the risk of the mortgagors abovenamed in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the mortgage aforesaid the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of Oonderia Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (185) one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1435, New No. 8602, Old Survey No. 2645, and New Survey No. 4063 and assessed by the Municipality

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co.—(Conte.)

under E. Ward No. 323, Street No. 76-78 and bounded on or towards the East by the Oonderia Street, on or towards the West by the sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Juma Lalji and on or towards the South by the property of Musjid, Oonderia Street and is now in the possession and enjoyment of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Mehta, Attorneys for the mortgagees at their office at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 18th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10.
DE MARLO and LADY
in the
FROGS PARADISE.
WEATHERLYS.
3 SISTERS SIAM 3.
LA PETIT ZILLA.
LA BELLE TAMARA.
DRAMA, Gazette, Local, Topical and Comic.

THE CYCLING KING

Again on theStage of
OLYMPIA
ONLY A WEEK MORE
Rs. 50 Prize to any one performing any one Feat
Our Star.
"DESDEMONA"
and
"THE CHILD OF THE SYLVE LAKE."
Matinee Saturday and Snday.
5-15 to 6-45 and every night
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and
11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1256.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
rrom Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

FIRST RAWALPINDI CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW.

WILL be held during the Pindi week in the Topi Park on the 30th and 31st March 1914.

Entries close 20th March, late entries with extra fee 24th March. Schedules with Entry and Registration forms sent out free by return post on application to Honorary Secretary.

In addition to Breed and Variety classes the following specials will be given.

1. Challenge Cup & Cup for the "Best Dog in Show."
2. Cup for Best in Show opposite sex to winner of No. 1 special.
3. Cup for the Best Puppy bred by Exhibitor.
4. Cup for the Best Gun Dog.
5. Cup for the Best Smooth Fox Terrier.
6. Cup for Best Wire Fox Terrier.
7. Cup for the Best Hound.
8. Cup for the Best Scotch Terrier.
9. Cup for the Best Irish Terrier.
10. Cup for the Best Bull Terrier.
11. Cup for the Best Other Breed of Terrier.
12. Cup for the Best Toy.
13. Cup for the Best Dog of any Breed not included above.
14. Cup for the Best Novice.

I. K. A. Specials.

1. The Best Terrier.
2. The Best other than Terrier.
3. The Best Puppy.

C. K. C. Special.

The Best Dog owned by a member.

U. P. K. C. Special.

The Best Dog owned by a member.

N.B.—Post Entries will be accepted for Class 154 in Schedule.

CAPT. C. HEBERT,
(Hon. Secretary),
Arsenal House,
1301 R. Pindi.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
AT 10 P.M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
"RAGMANIA"
And it's too good to be missed.
CAST OF NINE
ALL OF THE BEST.
FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH,
AT 10 P.M.
GRAND
COMPLEMENTERY
BENEFIT
TO
MABEL AND MALFE.
AT 6-30, P.M.
Combination of Variety and Cinema Programme, introducing specialities from the Revue.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
LOOK OUT
FOR
"HULLO BOMBAY"
NEW VERSION
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY NEXT.

LA SCALA
in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS'
VARIY CIR I C.TETU
Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co,

OPEN AIR CONCERT
at
"GREEN'S RESTAURANT"
on
SATURDAY THE 21st OF MARCH 1914.
By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers
THE BAND OF THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS
Will play a selected programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. DEWSALL
(Bandmaster)
From 9 p.m. till 11 p.m.
Special Dinners will be Served
from 7 p.m.
A la carte service and Grill Room will be open as usual.
TABLES CAN BE BOOKED NOW.
The Management.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.
CHARNI ROAD,
To-Night
We shall present for your acceptance
The Magnificent Society Play
THE
UNFALTERING LOVE
Drama in 2 parts 2,000 feet long
WITH
EDISON KINETOPHONE
PICTURES THAT TALK AND SING
The latest Operas, Dramas, Musical Comedies and well-known "STARS" from the Vaudeville stage, will be seen and heard at our Theatre
also
Pathe's Gazette, Interesting and Comic Subjects.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12-0.
PRIZE MATINEE ON SATURDAY and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

AMUSEMENTS-

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.,
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"DAVID GARRICK."
Thursday, March 19th.
Saturday, March 21st.
"DIPLOMACY."
The Great Cracksman Drama,
"RAFFLES",
Title role Charles Howitt
A GRAND MATINEE
will be given
On Saturday next March, 21st, at 4-30.
Patrons desiring any particular play to be repeated at the Matinee will kindly communicate to Messrs. Rose & Co. Applications will be accepted up to Thursday March, 19th, first post.
Monday March 23rd.
"DON"
Will be repeated owing to the many requests made since it was first produced.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Rs. 4 Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1 and Gallery As. 8.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.
10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.
Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
One of the Most Sensational Pictures shown in Bombay.
WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED.
A story dealing with the Horrors of the San Francisco Earthquake.
4,000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
The most Perfect Representation of an Earthquake ever executed.
DON'T MISS THIS GREAT PICTURE.
3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.
Usual half prices—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Films for Sale or Hire.

The Indian Succession Act.
FOR
STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS
BY
P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.
The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.
All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.
WITH AN APPENDIX.
containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.
Price, Rs. 5.
Ramchandra Govind & Son,
BOOKSELLERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
OPINIONS.
"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste..
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipatlon. In short, it supplies everything that a man should have.
Price: Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to-day:—Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
Jamnagar, Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY.
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SPECIAL OFFER.
JUST RECEIVED.
STEREOSCOPIC
PRISMATIC BINOCULARS,
for general out-door use—
RACING—HUNTING—TOURING, &c.
These glasses will be found most excellent, and equal to any other glasses of similar types, being highly finished, strongly and well made.
Large Field of View.
Stereoscopic Effect.
Highly Luminous.
BENDING BARS to allow for various pupillary distances.
ONE EYE-PIECE ADJUSTABLE in cases of unequal vision.
Magnification x. 8.
Supplied complete with Solid Leather Buff Case, Rs. 75.
Special Discount of 15 per cent. will be allowed up to 15th March, 1914.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, Hornby Row,
Opposite Government Telegraph Office,
BOMBAY.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
Distributed gratis & Post free to all
Apply to:—
SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at Delhi and Ambala at night.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess at Deesa and Rajkot and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night in Gujrat and on the south Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature has risen and is now normal during the day but continues in defect at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere. Minimum temperature has risen and is now normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Poona, Belgaum and Aurangabad and drier elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in defect at night in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th of March 1914.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	70.1	55.8	66	10.74		0.68
Jask	82.3	68.6	61	4.54		—0.86
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
Do. (15th)	83.7	70.2	58	0.66		—2.49
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.5	55.5	48	1.50		—0.07
Rawalpindi	78.4	..	71	9.21		—1.90
Lahore	84.6	58.2	48	3.44		—0.40
Sirsa	91.1	57.0	67	1.51		—0.12
Ambala	85.7	52.1	52	2.21		—2.90
Delhi	87.6	57.6	33	0.74		—1.93
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.8	60.6	4	0.3.		—1.20
Mainpuri	90.7	56.4	39	1.52		—0.53
Jhansi	91.7	57.0	3	0.91		—0.75
Cawnpore	90.6	55.2	53	1.20		—0.78
Allahabad	92.2	54.6	32	1.41		—0.69
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	92.7	62.8	22	2.31		1 25
Karachi	78.9	71.0	72	2.11		0.72
Ajmer	91.8	60.3	47	2.73		1.46
Jalpore	92.5	55.8	19	0.86		—0.54
Kotah	95.6	65.5	18	1.03		0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	92.6	64.8	54	1.01		0.56
Dwarka	80.1	71.7	80	0.36		—0.32
Veraval	89.3	59.2	43	0.11		—0.36
Rajkot	94.8	64.8	32	0.08		—0.41
Bhavnag Para	96.0	64.4	66	0.04		—0.51
Surat	98.7	61.6	53	0.04		—0.30
Ahmedabad	97.4	61.6	43	0.09		—0.29
Dessa	95.2	60.1	68	0.16		—0.35
Neemuch	93.8	61.0	4	0.14		—0.65
Indore	95.1	58.1	22	0.42		—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	55.3	42	5.28		2.88
Saugor	91.2	61.8	9	2.16		0.03
Hoshangabad	93.1	58.3	34	2.47		0.82
Khandwa	98.5	59.7	20	0.30		—0.79
Akola	99.8	57.4	1	0.98		—0.93
Amaoti	97.6	61.3	14	1.75		—0.20
Nagpur	95.4	60.6	25	2.10		—0.21
Chanda	97.5	60.6	50	1.53		—0.90
Raipur	93.7	61.1	27	2.00		0.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	71.3	78	0.08		—0.50
Ratnagari	85.5	70.9	7	..		—0.71
Mormugao	87.7	74.1	85	..		—1.19
Karwar	85.3	72.0	87	..		—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.9	57.7	29	0.03		—0.79
Ahmednagar	98.4	58.8	17	0.16		—1.21
Poona	100.0	60.7	66	..		—1.13
Sholapur	100.2	68.6	18	0.01		—1.65
Bijapur	99.6	62.1	29	0.24		—1.18
Belgaum	96.3	62.7	68	0.82		—1.13
Aurangabad	97.0	63.1	10	0.01		—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	100.4	62.7	31	0.02		—1.67
Hyderabad	97.8	70.0	77	0.00		—2.01
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.6	75.6	78	0.63		—2.45
Calicut	91.8	76.4	78	4.67		—2.00
Cochin	92.2	77.7	79	5.16		—5.00
Colombo	88.0	73.5	93	001	31.72	5.76
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.3	73.7	76	0.03		—0.76
Bellary	102.9	75.5	54	0.04		—2.35
Guddapah	101.6	74.8	65	3.00		—1.81
Madras	89.	78.4	68	28.73		8.40
Bangalore	94.3	67.8	61	0.34		—3.62
Coimbator	98.8	72.3	68	4.87		—0.61
Trichinopoly	98.4	76.0	74	10.44		1.41
Negapatam	89.1	79.8	70	53.41		24.13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th March was 30-094 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

It appears that the discrepancy between the figures of the Indian Gold Standard Reserve as stated by Mr. Roberts in the House of Commons and by Sir William Meyer in Delhi was due to the fact that the former was referring to the portion of the Reserve in England, and the latter to the total of the reserve. The latest published figures, giving the total at the end of February, are as follows: Rupees held in India, equivalent to £4,320,000; gold in the Bank of England, £4,320,000; cash at short notice, Rs. 315,190; British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London bonds held on 30th September last (market price at that time), £12,955,106; similar securities since purchased (cost price) £3,623,133; total £23,213,434.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATION.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 16th.

Consols 2½ %	75⅝unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.20½unchg.
Rentes 3 %	87½—¾
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅜unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver :—quiet steady.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13.16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate	⅛13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank	
Transfers Madras Rs. 3,00,000 @ ⅛	1.16
Transfers Bombay Rs, 6,00,000 @⅛	1.16.
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 5 16—⅛
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2½unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	.3unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9
Interest day to day loans	2½plus ⅛
„ 7 day market loans	2½ unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	14,000
„ Exports to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York May	12.09plus 2
Futures at New York July	11.91unchgd.
Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later partially under realizing.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13plus ⅛
Previous price	12⅞
Tone of Spot Cotton :— steady.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.55unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	.12.4—82
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¼unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.86½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	58½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, March 16th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East India	50
„ Imports	9,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— Fair demand-steady.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet] steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market steady with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	7.08plus 4
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.95unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May	12.07unchgd.
July	11.90—1
New York Official noon call May	12.10plus 3
July	11.92plus 1
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	12.54—1
July	12.46—4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.A.	6.70plus 3
A.M.	6.64 „ 3
M.J.	6.63 „ 3
J.J.	6.58 „ 3
J.A.	6.53 „ 2
A.S.	6.43 „ 2
S.O.	6.29unchgd.
O.N.	6.21plus 1
N.D.	6.15unchgd.
D.J.	6.14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, March 16th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4 13.16
F. G. „ „	4 15.16
Fine „ „	5 1.16
Good Bhownuggur	5½
F. G. „	6
Fine „	5¾
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5¾
Good Oomra M. G.	5 9.16
F. G. „	5 11.16
Fine „	5 13.16
Good M.G. Oomra	5 9.16
Fine M.G. Oomra	5 13.16
Good Broach	5 15.16
F. G. „	6 3.32
Fine „	6¼
Good Khandeish	5 7.16
F. G. „	5 9.16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, March 16th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June ; London done	37—¼
Afloat for United Kingdom	3,760,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe— 62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April ; quiet unchanged.	34⅜
South Australian March-April ; sellers unchanged	36¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March-April-May ; Antwerp value unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May ; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged	54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-New Terms March-April-May ; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged.	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April ; Dunkirk sellers firmer	52plus ⅛
Linseed Calcutta March-April ; London sellers firm	50.9plus 4½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Hamburg done firmer	46⅜plus 1
Bombay Cottonseed March-April ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6 0 0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63½plus 7.16
Copper Braziers	£78½plus ⅛
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Business done unchanged	10.6
Arrivals :—"Queenmoor" "Falls of Orchie", "Braunton."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April-August ; unchanged	.126¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April ; nothing doing unchanged	11.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March unchanged	9.2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May unchanged	9.3
Very quiet-prices unchanged	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August ; quiet unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta value March-April ; unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay value March-April ; quiet unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.8½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value unchanged	10.9¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value unchanged	11.8½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value very quiet unchanged	11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April ; sellers quiet but steady unchanged.	3

Liverpool, March 16th.

WOOL OPENING REPORT.

Good business done-steady total Amount to be offered 43,000	
Vicanere first White unchanged	
Vicanere ordinary highest	11d
Vicanere ordinary lowest	10d
Candahar First White unchanged	
Candahar ordinary highest	11d
Candahar ordinary lowest	9½d
Bicanere White highest	10d
Bicanere White lowest	9d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 17th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From*	*Banks.*
3 bundles	6,000	Bahrein	National.
1 „	2,000	Debai	„
20 boxes } silver coins }	64,107	Karachi	The Mint Master.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the Market is firmer and while there is little enquiry for Bank remittance, bills are offering more freely.

We quote:—

		s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—			
T. T. ready	—	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	... ...	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May.	..		1 4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D. D. ready	...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	...	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, June.		1	4 1-8
„ 6 m-s ready	..	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	..		170¼
Marks „ „	...		138½
60 days Hongkong	...		142¼
„ „ Shanghai	...		191
„ „ Japan	... ...		149

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was unchanged both for ready and for two months' delivery at 26 13/16 and 26¾ respectively. The Local Market is steadier with a better enquiry and prices have advanced since the opening.

We quote :—	Rs.	a	p.
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar go'd	23	14	9
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	78	2	0
1st Settlement	78	0	0
3rd Settlement	77	12	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 14th and 15th March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	103 *	118,244
B. B & C. I. Railway	111	130,865

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a see-saw state to-day and the business done during the course of the day was limited. The Market opened at Rs. 95-6-6 and closed at the same rate for the 30th March delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood at Rs. 102-6 (New Issue).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood active to-day and a slight rise was noticed in certain shares. The Tata Iron and Steel shares attracted a fair amount of attention and business on a moderately large scale was done at advancing rates.

Davids stood firm at Rs. 480 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 437½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,070 and Standard to Rs. 1,085.

Centrals changed hands at Rs. 1,842½ and Colaba at Rs. 1,482½.

New City of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,015 c.d.

A lot of Swan Mill shares were placed at Rs. 270.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 73½ but improved during the course of the day and closed at Rs. 75½.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares moved up to Rs. 135.

Gujrat Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 897½.

Maudra Bhon Ry. shares were in request at Rs. 20⅛ (Rs. 25 paid up).

Tata Hydro Preference shares declined to Rs. 900.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 116½.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 63 x.d.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,585.

COTTON.

The American Markets closed steady with little or no change in futures, but Spot Cotton in New Orleans was 1/8 higher. There is a good undertone in the Home Markets and business in Manchester is better. A private cable received to-day states that planting is delayed by bad weather in America. The general feeling seems to be in favour of some further advance.

The tone of the local market on opening was steadier and good Broach was quoted nominally Rs. 277, the rate for fine Khamgaon-Akola March being Rs. 222. Prices have eased during the day and a quieter feeling has prevailed. In the afternoon good Broach had dropped to Rs. 273 and business was done at Colaba at this price. Settlements of March contracts are proceeding and delivery orders to a fair extent are on the Market. At the close the tone is weak and good Broach is Rs .271. Fine Khamgaon-Akola March is Rs. 219.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully dfrd.	Good	Delivery
H.G. Bengals —		188	182	—	Ready
M.G. Bengals —	207	197	187	—	„
M.G. Scind-Punjab		193	183	—	„
M.G. Khandeish		204	195	..	„
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha		252	—	..	„
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		251	—	..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl		245	—	..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		238	—	..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		221	213	—	„
M.G. Amraoti		227	..	..	„
M.G. Broach		276	274	273	„
M. G. Muttia		200	187	..	Ready
Saw-ginned Dhawar			..	265	1-25 May
M. G. westerns			..	259	„
H. G. Westerns			..	254	„
M. G. Compta			..	274	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	23,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.71plus1
A.M.	6.65 „ 1
M.J.	6.65 „ 2
J.J.	6.59 „ 1
J.A.	6.55 „ 2
A.S.	6.45 „ 2
S.O	6.30 „ 1
O.N	6.22 „ 1
N.D.	6.16 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	10	6	R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	3	„

Linseed :—The Market is firm.

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	7	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	7	6	R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	3	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	3	6	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
85 % Bold White	57	0	0	
Mughi	52	0	0	
Black Kutni	45	0	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p.	
Bold	48	0	0	
Small	47	0	0	

Mowrasseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	7	7	0	B T.

Poppyseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	10	6	0	B. T.
April May	11	8	0	R. T.

Castorseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed : The market is steady.

Qotuations :—

Berar	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	„	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	17,575 Bales
Wheat	4,995 Cwts
Linseed	15,368 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	8,568 „
Gingelyseed	8,154 „
Poppyseed	nil „
Groundnuts	1,274 „
Castorseed	16,637 „
Rice	67,264 „
Myrabollams	1,390 „
Cottonseed	23,135 „
Mowrasseed	nil „
Gram	3,960 „
Jowar	5,303 „
Maize	nil „
Barley	134 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

There was not much business passing, today, in the Calcutta share market. Transactions included :—

Banks—Allahabad Bank, (ord.) 324.

Coal—Bhalgora, 25; Bansjorah, 8⅛; Ex Duv Ghusick and Muslia, 16 3/8; Kuardi, 13⅜; Lakurka, 17⅛; Mohespore, 1; Raneegunge, 20¼.

Miscellaneous—Bengal-Nagpur, (cotton) (pref.) 86; Dalbhoom, (gold), 22.

PURIFYING THE STAGE.

£5 FINE FOR IMPROPER "PATTER" IN A MUSIC HALL.

The Birmingham magistrates have entered upon a campaign for the purification of the stage, and as a result of special observation by the police two managers of places of entertainment were summoned on Feb. 25.

Mr. Powell licensee of Bordesley Palace Theatre, was charged in connection with the performance of the play "When Paris Sleeps." The case rested on the criticism of a police inspector.

For the defence it was denied that the play was improper, and it was urged that it had been passed by the Lord Chamberlain, and had been most successful.

Eventually the proceedings were withdrawn, the magistrates, however, expressing the opinion that the play was very undesirable.

The other case related to "patter" introduced into a turn at the Gaiety Theatre.

The manager, Mr. Hebden, agreed with the objection, and said that immediately on hearing the "patter" and before any police action he forbade its repetition.

He undertook to require of artists in future that the words of songs, dialogue, and "patter" should be submitted for approval.

A fine of £5 and costs was imposed.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writes us as follows, under date London, Feb- us as folows, under the date London, February 26 :—

GOLD.

About £920,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which a good enquiry was manifested from the Continent. The price reverted from 77s. 9 3/8d. to 77s. 9½d. on Monday, and has been so quoted since.

The shipment to India is £147,000.

The movement of gold reported by the Bank of England has been remarkably small.

No receipts were notified for a second week in succession, whilst the only withdrawals were on Feb. 20th, namely.

£10,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.

£50,000 in sovereigns for S. America. making an efflux of £60,000 during the week.

Again this week, a sum £400,000 has been secured in New York for shipment to France.

Below will be found compared the January output of Rhodesia and West Africa :—

Rhodesia :—£249,032, Jan. 1914; £220,776, Jan. 1913; £254,687, Dec. 1913.

West Africa :—£128,862, Jan. 1914; £144,262, Jan. 1913; £127,472, Dec. 1913.

SILVER.

The undertone continues good, and prices have been well maintained.

The quotation for cash remained at 26 9/16d. and that for 2 mos. delivery at 26 7/16d. until Monday, when the former rose ⅛d. and the latter 1/16d. A considerable demand was shown for prompt delivery, either to prolong "bear" sales, or for shipment to Bombay, where this week's P. and O. steamer is expected to arrive before the March settlement is completed. Some difficulty was experienced in filling these orders owing to the floating stock being so small.

On Tuesday, the cash price eased 1/16d., and that for 2 mos. delivery remained unchanged. Yesterday, the quotations reverted to 26 9/16d. and 26 7/16d. respectively.

Business during the week has been unusually active, and the shipment to Bombay will be considerable.

Great stringency for delivery exists in that City, and a premium of over 2½ per cent. is quoted for spot silver.

The stock in Bombay has risen from £50,000 to £80,000, and the offtake from 110 to 120 bars a day.

An Indian Currency Return cabled yesterday shows a decrease in the Note Issue of 20 lakhs, in the holding under the denomination of Silver Rupees of 5 lakhs, and under that of Gold of 10 lakhs.

It is reported that a famine is beginning to be felt in the United Provinces of India, owing to a shortage of rain. The trouble, it is feared, may assume serious proportions before the monsoon breaks in June.

Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor, who has opened a Relief Fund, stated that the deficiency of the rainfall is greater than that of 1907.

Fortunately, the succession of so many years favourable to agriculture has given the populace ability to resist a certain amount of adverse circumstance.

Turning to China, welcome news is reposted as to the financial position of trade, and also of the Government.

Extracts from the "North China Herald" under the date of the 7th February are appended :—

China has better security to show now than last year or even during the past ten years. Few even dreamt that the Customs revenue would improve to the total it has in 1913, and the future is certainly one of hopefulness. There is now the added security of the salt revenue; and, judging from the promptitude with which even very remote provinces have sent their collections to the foreign banks, even at a time when the Central Government has had but the smallest control over them, there seems no reason to fear default in the future. Provincial collections are increasing, the provinces are sending money to Peking, where the new Government is now enjoying a new degree of financial ease.

The most noteworthy change in the monetary position is that the Chinese have brought out their money and are using it in business. While the total stock of silver is being reduced day after day, the total with the foreign banks following the same course, the stock with the native banks has been rapidly increasing. Not for years have the native banks had so much syces in their control as at present—in spite of the fact that credit has been rapidly expanding during this period.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,350,000 in specie or currency—the same total as last week—and of £170,000 in bars—an increase of £67,000.

A shipment of £35,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are the same as those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

February 20, 26 9/16 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
February 21, 26 9/16 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
February 23, 26 11/16 cash, 26½ 2 mos.
February 24, 26 5/8 cash, 26½ 2 mos.
February 25, 26 9/16 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
February 26, 26 9/16 cash, 26 7/16 2 mos.
Average for the week, 26.593 cash, 26.458 2 mos.
Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold, p. oz. std., 77-9 1/8.
French Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., nominal.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Member in charge, Commerce and Industry Department, leaves Delhi on tour on March 26th. He will reach Madras on the 28th, and leave on April 1st for Calcutta, where he will halt from the 3rd till the 7th. Leaving Calcutta on the 7th he will arrive in Bombay on the 9th, and leave by the s.s. Salsette on the 11th April for Home.

At the last meeting of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association at Dibrugarh it was reported that the Secretary had written to the Under-Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Shillong, that "though from enquiries made no case has come to the knowledge of our Sub-Committees of payments or offers of payment of travelling expenses of voters by candidates standing for election to the Legislative Councils, this Association is unanimously of opinion that the regulation governing the election of members to the Legislative Councils should be amended so as to make such payments or officers of payment a corrupt pratice."

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay —	July	14%	1,585
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	63 XD
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,705
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8%	56 XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 20	do.	7½%	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	6	17½
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 25	—	6¼	17½
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	—	—	—
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P	—	Nil	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	..	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	280
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 80.	—	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS		10%	175
Chartered Bank	..		
Mercantile Bank	..		
/12 A		16%	£22 1-2
/12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18–10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4	Feb.-	£4	85
National Bank of India £15	Nov.	6%	86
	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	885
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	135
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,		25	645
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	490
Century	Apl-Oct.	6	232½
Central India	May-Nov	65	1,842½
China	Mar-Sep.	50	600
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep	30	1,482½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	550
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Curtimbhoy	do.	10	215
David	May.-Nov.	20	480
Edward Sasson	..	8	187½
Emperor Edward	..	25	435
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	—	155
Fazulbhoy	May	20	437½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50	1,400
Finlay Mills	..	7–8	311½
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	560
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	130
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	110
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	375
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	147½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6½	95
Jewraj Baoo	May	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Rs. 610.	June-Dec.	25	90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,350
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	750
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	105½
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec.	75	1,070½
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,964
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,880
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	40
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	2,725
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	350
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	7	220
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,015
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	167½
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	220
Ripon	do.	Nil	60
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	725
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250	4,750
S. Mahratta	Nov.	—	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1,085
Sun	Oct.	—	101½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	272½
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,220
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O	..	Nil	390
7½P	..	Nil	630
Western India —	Sep.	45	465
Mysore Spinning	July.	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	300	4.80
Albert Kurraches	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	130
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	60
Indian Cotton	Oct.	10	127½ XD
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	126½ 707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Cts.	..	7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing	Aug.	12½	230
New East India	Sep.	78	910
New Mofussil Co.,	Nov.	50	825
New Berar	Oct.	40	500 XD
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	680
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	280
Volkart, U.P. Ld.,	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	136

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	136 XD
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly	Feb.-July	6½	667½ XD
Amritsar Patty Rly.	Mar.-Aug.	6%	141 X
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80.		4%	148
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100.		4%	111
Mandra Bhom Rly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	30
Sara-Sirajganj Rly. rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys.	June-Dec.		153
Tapti Valley Railway Co.,	Apl.-Aug.	6%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly.		4%	118

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last. Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co.,	Oct.-May	Nil	125
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil	8
Bamankua	..	..	
Backbay Bath		..	
Badham Pile		2	91
Baroda Tram Co.,	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	35
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	897½
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld., P.	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
O.		5%	224
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	20	
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O.	Mar.-Sep.	6%	211½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.	Sep.-Oct.	20%	262½
Central I.M. Co., Ltd.,	April	30 Hyr.	32
City of Bombay Building Co.,	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	100 nom.
Empire of I.L Rs. 50.	..	..	525
Indian Cement Rs. 150.	..	..	137½
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20	Dec.	Nil	
Indian Commercial Company, O Old 100	June	12	105
O New Issue 75	..	7%	80
P....100	Oct.-July	7%	200
John Roberts & Co.,	July	..	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50.	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 100.	..	..	83
Deffd. 40	..	..	74
Pref. 100	..	..	96½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	..	12½	165
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	—	100
Marcks & Co.,	..	8	93 XD
Marsland Pr Co., O	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P	..	7%	61 XD
Napier Hotel Co.,	May.	Rs. 3½	85
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20%	500
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	23½
Sort Canning Co.,	..	45	860
Shivrajpur Syndicate, etc.	..	..	23
Pirda Carbic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug	17½%	70
Saunder & Co., O.	..	Nil	75
P.	Jan	..	75½
Tata Iron and Steel Co., O.	&	..	135
P.	July.	..	155
Tata Hydro Electric 7%	Jan.	4%	1015
Thacker & Co. 50	May	3½%	500
Telephone Co. 25	April	Rs. 2½	210
Treacher & Co.	July	15	485

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 17th

S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta March 5
S. S. Angus	Layzell	Calcutta March 5

DEPARTURES.

March 17th.

S. S. Den of Kelley	Twidall		Hull and Antwerp
S. S. Lichtenfels	Walldroff		Calcutta
S. S. Silsdra	Bege		Do

The following vessel obtained her portclearance yesterday.

S. S. Netherpark	Taylor		Baltimore

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Hidalgo	for	Hull etc
„	*Iserlohn	for	Marseilles etc.
„	Denewell	for	Antwerp etc.

* To arrive.

S. S. Sutherland :—The steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 5, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Angus :—The steamer Angus, 2320 tons, Captain J. W. Layzell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 5, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Lichtenfels :—The Hansa Line steamer Lichtenfels, 3528 tons, Captain H. Walldroff, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Silda :—The steamer Silda, 2097 tons, Captain C. Bege, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Netherpark :—The steamer Netherpark, 2804 tons, Captain R. J. Taylor, will sail to-day for Baltimore, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Manora. left Marseilles outward bound on the evening of the 15th inst.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's Steamer Persia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 15th inst.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's Steamer Nagoya arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 14th inst.

The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 15th inst.

The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Chyebara passed Lisbon on the evening of the 14th inst.

The B.I.S.N. Coy's Steamer Chupra left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

Tuesday, March 17th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.		Age
A	Markgraf	Schapo	A. S. & Co.	
B	Quirinus	Cross	T. M. & Co	
C. & R.	Hidalgs	Harbord	J. F. & Co.	
D. &E.	Manchester Miller	Robertson	T. M. & Co	
F.	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co	
H	Dalsai Mara	Kira	O. S. K.	
L	City of Delhi	Bremner	K. N. & Co	
M	St Le nards	Cofferata	J.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 4 p.m.

Formation of a Society for Aid to Released Prisoners, University Hall, 5 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "David Garrick," 9-30 p.m.

Arrival of Salvation Army Officers.

Lord Willingdon visits the Improvement Trust Offices, 8 a.m.

National Indian Association, annual general meeting, 5 p.m.

Annual Sports and Dance of Telegraph Recreation Club.

American Mission School, Annual Prize Distribution Byculla, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 19.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "Diplomacy," 9-30 p.m.

Farewell dinner to Turkish Consul-General Hotel Majestic, 8-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the morning.

Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to serve on the Imperial Council.

Royal Opera House," Those Terrible Twins," 9-30 p.m.

Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Jamshedji Navroz, Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Viceroy opens the new Alexandra Docks, 8-30 a.m.

Lady Hardinge goes to England.

Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races.

Royal Opera House, "Raffles", 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MacCARTHY.—March 2nd, at 6, Chapel Road Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Gerald V. MacCarthy, of a son.

SEQUEIRA.—March 16th, at Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital opposite Royal Opera House, Girgaum Mrs. Amy Sequeira, wife of L. Sequeira, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COLVILLE—HOLT.—March 4th, at St. John's Church, Calcutta by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, George Scott Elliot Colville, only son of the late Revd. George Colville of Canobie, Dumfrieshire, to Edith Emilie, youngest daughter of the late Henry Holt of Wimbledon.

DEATHS.

MOSES.—March 4th, at his residence, 6, Wood Street, Calcutta, Dr. S. C. Moses.

ROBERTS.—On the morning of Tuesday, 10th March, at Richmond-on-Thames after three years' painful illness, Mary Agnes Eldridge Roberts, widow of Clarence Armstrong Roberts, H.E.I.C.S., and Madras Civil Service, and daughter of the late Thomas Morgan Gepp of Maynetrees, Chelmsford, Essex

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V. D. Commanding.

Mar. 18.

246. Arms.—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

247. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The prize distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters. Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White. N.-C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or uniform with Caps.

248. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Thursday 19th instant, "E" Company; Friday 20th instant, "F" Company; Saturday 21st and Sunday 22nd instant, any Company. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st instant, and may attend on any of the above dates.

249. Cadets Drill Competition. It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

250. Parade.—The Battalion will parade for lining the streets on the occasion of the visit to Bombay of H. E. The Viceroy on Friday the 20th instant.

Fall in at Head-Quarters, Council Road. Time will be notified later. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki. Medals to be worn.

Note.—Arms will be isused on parade to members who have not already got them. Slings will be carried on rifles.

F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

March 17.

127 Parade E. E. Coy.—The Second Series of all night Manning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday March 28th; As these will be last runs of the Season the O. C. hopes they will be well attended.

122 Parade.—Wednesday 18th instant; Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress:—Plain Clothes.

123 Proficiency Class and Skill at Arms.—Thursday 19th instant; A lecture will be held at Head Quarters at 7 p.m., on the paper set for the Annual Skill at Arms Examination.

129 Skill at Arms Examination.—Regimental Order No. 128 is amended to read as follows:—Badges in the Annual Skill at Arms Examination have been awarded as follows:—
a/Br. R. S. Jackson No. 1 Coy. 1st Badge.
Gr. S. J. Stevens No. 1 Coy. 2nd Badge.
Gr. H. Dyson No. 2 Coy 1st Badge.
a-Br. V. Y. Smith No. 2 Coy. 2nd Badge.
Sergt. T. Hatton No. 2 Coy. Sergts. Badge.

130 Enrolments.—The Undermentioned having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 4th instant:—
No. 1587 Gunner W. G. MacIntosh to "D" Sub-Section No 2 Coy.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A. D. C. Commanding.

CAMP, SANTA CRUZ, Mar. 18.

1. Members are reminded that the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps to-day, Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Every member residing in Bombay and neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

2. The Squadron will furnish a detachment for Escort duty on the occasion of the arrival of H. E. the Right Hon. Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy of India, on Friday morning next, the 20th instant. Rendezvous and time of parade will be notified later. Dress.—Review Order, White.

(Sd.) C. V. MARTIN, Capt.,
29th Lancers.
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. N. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Kugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....Steadfast and True.....Teike.
Overture .....Le Domino Noir ..... Auber
Grand Fantasia .....Erin .....Basquit
Valse .....Ciribirbin .....Bucalossi
Idyll .....Softly Unawares!..... Linek
Potpourri .....Melodious Memories .....Finck
Two Step .....Oh! you beautiful Doll ...Ayer

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Band Stand this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

March .....Stand Fast .....Salter
Overture .....Le Roi D'Yvelot.....Adam
Valse .....The Whirl of the Waltz .....Lincke
Selection ..... I Pagliacci .....Leoncavallo
Song .....The Children's Home .....Cowen
Gavotte .....Wedding Bells .....Rimmer
Fantasia on .....Irish Airs .....Myddleton
Mazurka .....La Tzigane .....Ganne

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual prize-giving of the American Mission High School is to be held in the School Hall, Parel Road, Byculla, today, at 5-30 p.m. The Rev. R. Scott, D. D., will preside.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collections:—African Wart Hog (Pacochaerus sp.) by Capt. Praed. Nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamellus) by Capt. G. N. Thompson.

REPORTED THEFT.

Moreshwar Chintaman, a Brahmin, residing in Khotechi Wadi, reports that during his absence on Monday somebody broke into his house and stole a cash-box containing jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 751.

POLICE NOTIFICATION.

In view of the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to this city the Police Commissioner notifies (as will be seen in our advertisement columns) that certain roads and areas will be closed to the public on the 20th and 21st instant.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

The Grant Medical College Hindoo amateurs have for some time past been entertaining the public by enacting some prose play in Marathi. The proceeds of these plays are given away in aid of some charitable institution. The amateurs intend doing similar service this year by putting on the stage of the Empire Theatre a play in Marathi, "Bhawoo Bandaki," on Friday, at 9-15 p.m., in aid of Prof. Karve's "Mahila Vidyalya," a charitable institution of Poona.

LADY WILLINGDON'S VISIT TO CHRISTIAN SETTLEMENT.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Tuesday evening to the Christian Settlement for University Women, at Proctor Road. Her Excellency was received by the Lady Superintendent and others interested in this work and conducted round the whole building, which also accommodates a L. B. M. M. school for girls.

Her Excellency seemed very much interested in all that she was shown during her stay there, which lasted for about an hour.

ACCIDENT IN A FACTORY.

Ramchandra Shunker, a Hindu, aged 30, was adjusting a leather belt on a pulley in the Godrej and Boyce Safe Factory on Monday, when he was caught in the belting and drawn up to the ceiling, a distance of fifteen feet. He then fell on the floor and his right arm was fractured in two places. He also sustained other injuries, his left leg being fractured above the ankle and five of his left ribs injured. He was removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Miss Elsie Pattman, who is appearing at the Excelsior Theatre next week, is a soprano with a well-trained voice of wide compass and considerable beauty of tone. She has been appearing with considerable success at The Gaiety in Calcutta, where a special orchestra was engaged to accompany her. Her favourite song is "The Lost Chord," a beautiful melody to which her voice does ample justice, and this is to be the feature of her performance in Bombay.

It is announced that the revue, "Hullo! Bombay!" will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday at the Excelsior Theatre, with the addition of selections from the other Excelsior revues.

HOLIKA SAMMELAN COMMITTEE.

A gathering of the helpers, workers and volunteers of the Holika Sammelan Committee will take place to-day.

The following is the programme:—

1. Photo in the morning at 7-30 a.m., (S.T.), at China Bag near Girgaum Post Office. 2. Distribution of Prizes, to winners of the sports at the hands of Shet Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee at the Servants of India Society's Home, at 8-30 p.m., (S.T.) 3. Report of this year's work, and a few amusements, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. (S.T.). 4. Cinematograph benefit performance, in aid of Holika Sammelan Fund, by the America India Co., 11-30 p.m., to 12-30 p.m., (S.T.).

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Fifteen attacks and fourteen deaths from plague and nine attacks and four deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. No cases of cholera were reported in the same period. The plague attacks were reported as follows:—Umarkhadi 3, Mahaluxmi 2, Byculla 2, Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Fort (Northern) 1, Dongri 1, Market 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Parel 1 Sion 1 and Worli 1. The total mortality from all causes was 107, as compared with 98 on the corresponding day of last year and 119 in 1912. Out of a total of 1,699 rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, 104 were found to be plague-stricken, 17 out of these being sent from Mandvi, 15 from Market, 11 from Kamatipura, 10 from Dongri, and 8 from Umarkhadi.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

An annual general meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the above Association will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, to-day, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time).

The following is the Agenda:—1. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts submitted by the Executive Committee. 2. To pass a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee. 3. To elect the Executive Committee for the current year. 4. To continue grants of Rs. 10 to a Hindu undergraduate Miss T[illegible] Kelker, for her Intermediate; Rs. 20 a month to a Parsee nurse pupil Aimai Ratanji Modi; Rs. 10 a month to a nurse pupil Dinbai Ratanji Modi; Rs. 20 a month to a nurse pupil Jewish convert Miss Ethel Allen; Rs. 102, to a Hindu widow Mrs. Krishnabai Vaidya for her second session of the first year's course at the Grant Medical College; Donation of Rs. 250 to Ladies Work Guild, and Rs. 25 to the Teachers' Association.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1913, to be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders and policyholders to be held at Bombay, on the 25th instant, states that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the Trust Fund has been increased by the sum of Rs. 21,66,716 and the total funds now amount to Rs. 4,44,61,888 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was over 4 per cent. after deduction of income tax. During the year 6,550 life proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,24,71,110. Of this number 4,965 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined or withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 91,40,385, the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 4,87,741. Two annuity bonds were issued for Rs. 900 per annum, the consideration being Rs. 8,623, and three temporary annuity-bonds for Rs. 666, the consideration being Rs. 1,358. The directors recommend a dividend of 30 per cent. per annum to shareholders for the year 1913.

During the year two of the directors, Mr. James Murdoch and Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, resigned from the Board on leaving Bombay permanently. Under the provisions of the articles of association, Mr. R. Barlow and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna retire from office as directors at the general meeting, but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia, policyholders' auditor, and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Company, Shareholders' Auditors, also retire, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors recommend that a bonus equal to one month's salary be paid to the officers and staff who are now and were in the Company's service at 31st December last and who had then served for not less than one year.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Paris which left Liverpool on the 23rd ult. is expected to arrive here to-day. She brings the following passengers who will be landed at Victoria Docks about 5 p.m.:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.—Mr Alex. B Allan, Mr R C Washington.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Miss S A Bennett, The Misses Benyon (2) and Nurse, Mrs E M Dunbar and Child, Miss Ellwood, Major G Hanmer Miss Hemming, Miss M Averay Jones, Mrs Kaye and Two Children, Miss M Kendrick, Rev. T Lyell, Mrs Lyell, Mrs C F T Murray, Mrs Slater, Two Children, infant and Nurse, Mrs B Manners Smith and Child Mrs H A Walker.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.—Mrs T Y Seddon, Child, Infant and Nurse.

MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID.—Mr. John Brown, Mrs Brown, Mr J Brown, Mr M W Darasse, Miss Ena Edgar, Mr Morton Edgar, Mr Stanley Edgar, Mr Jas. A Hannah, Mr Pierre Sainte, Miss Jennie Sharp.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Capt. H E P D Acland, Mrs Acland, Mr H C Bell, Dr C Carlstrom, Mr E H Corbett, Major H M Cruddas, Mrs Cruddas, Major Dijan, Dr I D Grant, Dr F Ronne, Mrs Ronne, Mrs C E S White.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Mrs W H Lovegrove, Mr F A Menzies, Lieut. J B Somerville.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Dunbar's Nurse, Mrs Hodgson, Rev J H Jennins, Mr F R Johnson, Miss MacCormack, Mr R J B Osborn, Mrs Osborn and infant, Mrs Pearce, Master J Pearce, Miss M Peddie, Mr Stanley Proctor, Mrs Proctor, Miss Rolland.

MAXSEILLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr J V B R Bromage.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Lieut. Inger Anderson, Lieut. Margit Anderson, Capt. Magna Arntzen, Cadet Nellie Bebbington, Lieut. Betty Berthelsen, Capt. Josef Blyckert, Capt. Axel Brandt, Adj. Hilma Brunk, Col. Henry Bullar, Lieut. Ruth Carlsen, Ensign Clausen, Mrs Clausen, Major Bessie Clayden, Lieut. Withelmina Cracknell, Adj. Nils Cornelinssen, Capt. Hildur Ekholm, Capt. Amalia Forsberg, Lieut. Klara Custafson, Lieut. Anna Hansen, Lieut. Sophi Hansen, Lieut. Karl Hedberg, Adj. Anna Hedstrom, Capt. Anna Helmers, Capt. Viktoria Henriksson, Lieut. Olga Hiukka, Lieut. Harry Hjelstorm, Adj. Hoines, Mrs Hoines, Ensign Clara Holmquist, Lieut. Signe Jansoon Lieut. Emma Johansson, Capt. Markareta Johansson, Lieut. Percy Jones, Adj. Sigrid Karlson, Lieut. Selma Kuittinen, Capt. Gustaf Lager, Lieut. Esther Lankstead, Lieut. Maria L arsson, Ensign Boline Lindblad, Adj. Loven, Mrs Loven, Capt Eugenia Lundholm, Capt Oscar Lundvall, Lt. Sammuline Maurstad, Lieut Karin Nilsson, Lieut Frans Nygaard, Capt Ellen Olsen, Capt Gunhild Olsen, Lieut Elvira Rasmussen, Maj. Erland Richter, Lieut. Ella Schupp, Capt Catherine Sorensen, Lieut Mathea Waage, Capt Warren, Mrs Warren, Master H Y J Warren, Capt Anna Wilhelmsen, and Lieut Christian Winther.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

DENIAL OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

"WANTED TO TRY HIS LUCK."

At the Mazagon Police Court, one Gulam Husein was placed before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, for the proving of previous convictions which he had denied in the trial of a case on the 20th February, in which he was charged with robbery, theft and abetment. The facts of the case are that the accused with another, Hirabai, who is undergoing a term of four months' imprisonment for the same offence in the same case extorted a currency note of the value of Rs. 10 from the person of one Sook Badal who when the theft was being committed called for help and handed both the accused over to the Police. Gulam Husein, had denied the eight previous convictions when read out to him, and the proving of the same took place yesterday. He had acknowledged same after a time. Asked by the Court why he had given such a lot of trouble, he said that he wanted to try his luck. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which to be solitary, and to report his change of address for three years after his release.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged one Rama Sakharam for assault and theft on one Saloobai. It appeared that the complainant was in the keeping of the accused and had left his protection four months ago. Yesterday complainant was going along Chinch Bunder Road, when accused came up, assaulted her put his foot on her throat and took away the silver bangles which she had on her. Accused was arrested and handed over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the matter in which Mrs. Johanna Pretty Johns charged Mr. B. N. Merchant, Managing Director of the Cosmopolitan Bank, with cheating in respect of Rs. 100.

After recording the evidence of the complainant, his Worship discharged the accused.

BREACH OF TRUST BY A PEON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Sukhia Rama, a peon in the employ of Evans Fraser and Company, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 10.

The evidence showed that the accused was given two ten-rupee currency notes for change by the assistant cashier with instructions to bring the change from another cashier in the same firm. The accused brought two five-rupee notes and said that the latter cashier had retained the other ten-rupee note. This was found to be a false statement and the accused was arrested.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the note had been retained by the cashier.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to a month's rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A further meeting of those interested in the formation of a Housing Association was held on Tuesday evening in the Improvement Trust's Offices, the provisional chairman, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding. There was a large attendance.

The Chairman spoke for some time in explaining the position and pointed out that about 750 acres of land was available at Matunga. There were open spaces at Agripada too, but there the prices had gone up and that land would not suit the poor people. He had asked many citizens to join the Association and among those who had promised to do so were Mr. Ratan Tata, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Mr. A. J. Billimoria and Mr. Joseph Baptista.

The Chairman further announced that a friend of his had agreed to lend Rs. 20,000 at 4 per cent. interest. He then gave the figures for the various classes of cottages and the details relating thereto and also explained how capital could be raised. He was, however, he said pessimistic about men coming forward to take advantage of the scheme.

Mr. W. A. Chambers suggested that the Chairman, who had a large staff employed under him, should first induce them to join and if that experiment was successful, be said men would come forward. His experience in the past was that men did not come forward to take advantage of the scheme.

Another speaker pointed out that the Trust's liquid securities bore 4 per cent interest and it would be impossible to find capital at that rate of interest. It would also amount to pauperising, he added, if they obtained capital at that rate for people should get a decent rate of interest.

It was then resolved to form a Housing Association and several of those present at once joined it.

The proceedings then terminated.

The methods adopted by smugglers to evade the scrutiny of the Customs Officers are at times most ingenious. On the arrival of the S.S. "Elloza" at Rangoon the other day two Indian deck passengers, who had a box and four gaily painted charpoy legs with caps, aroused suspicion and were searched, owing to the box smelling strongly of opium. On forcing open the false bottom of the box, it was found to contain 7½ lbs. of opium, and on knocking off the caps of the chapoy legs, they were found to contain 9½ lbs. of opium.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"EAST LYNNE."

The most popular melodrama that was ever put on the English stage is East Lynne, which for about half-a-century has continued to be a never-failing attraction in provincial theatres and every now and then has a popular revival in the metropolis. Judging by the crowded state of the Opera House last night, when the Howitt-Phillips Company produced this play,—for, with the exception of two rows of stalls, the theatre was packed in every part,—it would enjoy an equal popularity in this country, if there were more opportunities of seeing it. Mrs. Henry Wood's famous novel has been read by nearly all English-reading Indians and there were as many Indians, if not more, than there were Europeans in last night's audience, who wept with Lady Isabel and Little Willie, laughed with and at Miss Cornelia and the other humorous characters, and only failed to be just like an audience in an English theatre in not heartily hissing Sir Francis Levison. But perhaps this was Mr. Howitt's fault for giving more emphasis to the comedy of the part than its cold-blooded villainy. To tell the truth the real heavy melodramatic touch was rather conspicuous by its absence, throughout, though Miss Godart did full justice to the pathos of her part, and was most ably seconded by Master Phillips as Little Willie, who was very sweet and natural and acted with notable intelligence and sympathy in a part which is so often made ridiculous by loud-voiced juvenile precocity. Master Phillips is quite a little artiste and was just a nice natural little boy with the soft side of his nature uppermost. Miss Stanbridge was a great success as Cornelia Carlyle and acted with a firm determination to get the full value out of her part. Mr. Reith as Archibald Carlyle, Mr. Keith Fraser as Mr. Hare, Mr. Lawson as Richard Hare and Miss Doris Phillips as Barbara all played well.

To-night the Company will appear in "David Garrick" with Mr. Howitt in the title role.

QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL.

HER MAJESTY'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED BY LADY JEHANGIR.

Lady Dhanbai Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney the other day performed the interesting ceremony of unveiling the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Mary at the Zenana Mission School, Girgaum, which will be in future known as Queen Mary High School by Her Majesty's kind permission.

At the outset a very interesting programme of musical selections and dialogues was gone through and the presence of a large number of Hindu and Mahomedan girl pupils was conspicuous.

Miss Wilson, the Principal of the School, requested Lady Jehangir to unveil the portrait which was done amidst loud applause. Lady Jehangir in doing so, said:—

Miss Wilson and Ladies,—I consider it an honour to have been asked to unveil the portrait of the consort of our beloved Sovereign, Queen Mary. As we are going to hear the account of Her Majesty's life from Mrs. Greig I need say no more about it, but I think I would not be doing my duty if I allow this opportunity to pass, without saying a few words about this useful institution which is doing its good work quietly and unostentatiously. I say good work advisedly, for, which work could be considered better in India to-day than female education? I consider the question of the education of girls one of the most important questions for the welfare of any country. Who is better able to mould a young mind than a mother? It is the training an educated woman gives her child that builds its character. History tells us that great men are invariably sons of good mothers. I can testify to the excellent teaching of this school for my daughter as well as my daughter-in-law were both educated here. I would especially like to mention the friendly relations existing in this school between pupils and teachers, which I consider, help the education of our girls more than mere teaching. I trust the good work done by the school will continue irrespective of caste and creed. In conclusion, I wish every success to this institution in the future and hope that it will prove worthy of the revered name it is now to bear.

Mrs. Greig then gave a very lucid and instructive account of Her Majesty's life, which was heard with rapt attention.

After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed.

JUSTICES' BY-ELECTION.

A meeting of the Justices of Peace was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall for electing a representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the seat having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Donald Fraser. Dr. J. A. Turner was voted to the chair.

After the scrutineers had been appointed, the polling commenced at 4-40 p.m. and lasted for two hours, the two rival candidates being Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy and Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwalla. The voting was brisk, considering the fact that in the past very little interest was shown by the justices in a by-election and one present at Tuesday's meeting could at once say that the canvassing of the two candidates was very keen, no less than 295 voters having turned up. The fight seemed to be well contested in the beginning, but during the second hour, Mr. Byramji, who had been a councillor before and whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather had served on the Corporation for a number of years, the death of his grandfather having been mourned by the Corporation at their last meeting, was the more favoured candidate. While he was the recipient of votes from all nationalities, Mr. Motiwalla was mainly supported by the Hindus, though several non-Hindus, particularly a few Parsis, also voted in his favour.

At the close of the poll, the voting was anticipated as follows:—Mr. Byramji, 191 votes; Mr. Motiwalla, 105 votes. The official result will be declared on Wednesday.

The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

MIXED DOUBLES.

The first match in connection with the Mixed Doubles Handicap was played yesterday when C. D. Baker and Mrs. Saxby met G. M. Rose and Mrs. Holmes, but on the same mark of plus 2/6. Three sets were required to settle it, and in the first two there was nothing to choose. Both ladies played well, Mrs. Saxby driving with a good deal of power and Mrs. Holmes playing a more careful game. Baker was rather erratic, and starting badly improved a good deal at the net, whereas Rose was less sure in his overhead shots.

On starting, Rose and Mrs. Holmes made a good start and soon going to the lead were ahead at 5-2. Here the others played much better and were less anxious to just out the top of the net. Gradually drawing up, they got to 5-all and with Baker effective at the net, Mrs. Saxby won the deciding game.

Peculiarly enough in the second each player won the serve, and as Rose began he took the set after 5-all had again been called. The ninth was a narrow shave as deuce was called no less than six times before he won.

What really decided the last was the loss of her service by Mrs. Holmes, and when he took his Rose also lost. This was the end of it, as the others were successful with theirs on each occasion and they won the set rather easily.

Result:—

C. D. Baker and Mrs. Saxby, plus 2/6, beat G. M. Rose and Mrs. Holmes, plus 2/6: 6-5, 5-6, 6-1.

The draw was as follows:—

W. J. Newland and Mrs. Guibara, plus 4/6, v. L. S. Bartlett and Mrs. de Smidt, plus 4/6; H. L. Gilks and Miss Cocke, plus 15, v. E. E. Coombs and Mrs. Brady, plus 4/6; W. W. Creswell and Miss A. Osborne, plus 153, v. F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock, minus 2/6; C.J. Sisson and Miss Ginn, plus 4/6, v. H. G. Cocke, and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, C. D. Baker, and Mrs. Saxby, plus 2/6, v. G. M. Rose and Mrs. Holmes, plus 2/6; W.P. Pechey and Miss Beck, plus 15, v. F. E. Skipwith and Mrs. Gibbs, minus 3/6; Captain C.M. Rigby and Mrs. Cane, plus 15, v. R. D. England and Mrs. Reynolds minus 40; H.E. Hart and Miss Osborne, plus 15.3, v. A.D.M. Clarke and Mrs. Blunt plus 2/6.

FIRST ROUND.

H.L. Gilks and Miss Cocke W.P. from E.E. Coombs and Mrs. Brady; R.D. England and Mrs. Reynold W.P. from Capt. C. M. Rigby and Mrs. Cane; C. D. Baker and Mrs. Saxby beat G. M. Rose and Mrs. Holmes.

OTHER EVENTS.

Entries for the Handicap Singles closed on Monday with fifty-eight competitors, those for the Handicap Doubles close on the 23rd, and up to the present twenty-eight pairs have entered.

RACING IN BURMA.

GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR RACE OF BURMA-BRED ENTIRE PONIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

The Rangoon Turf Club has received a communication from the Secretary to the Burma Government in which the Lieutenant-Governor says that with the object of improving the breed of indigenous pony of Burma, and to encourage the owners of best colts to keep them entire so that eventually they may be useful for stud purposes, a valuable race should be provided annually at Rangoon for young Burma bred entire ponies and the co-operation of the Turf Club is invited. With this object in view, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to give for the next five years an annual grant from the Government of Rs. 4,000 of which the sum of Rs. 3,000 would be expended in providing a valuable race for the Burma bred entire ponies to be run for at the Rangoon spring meeting of 1915 and annually for the succeeding four years and the balance of 1,000 would be allowed for a similar racing centre in Upper Burma. Part of the money available, if the Turf Club would add another sum from the Club funds to make the races successful, should go to the breeders of the second and third ponies. The Turf Club have under consideration these suggestions and are disposed to accept the suggestions regarding the addition of a sum from the Club funds so as to attract the best entire ponies in the country.

KADIR CUP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The Kadir Cup meeting opened in the usual trace of country near Sheerpur on Monday.

A SENSITIVE WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Anantwadi, Bhuleshwar, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Matubai, aged about 20. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday the deceased took to heart a rebuke administered to her by her husband Goculdas Premji on account of a silver plate missing from the house. She refused to take any food and on Monday complained to her mother of being beaten by her husband. After her mother had left the place, the deceased jumped out of a window. When picked up, she was found to be dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 18, 1914.

THE HELPING HAND.

A meeting of prominent citizens has been called this afternoon by H. E. the Governor to take steps for the formation of a Released Prisoners' Aid Society. It will be remembered that a Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council was appointed in May last, on the initiative of Lt.-Col. Jackson, to enquire into the question of assisting prisoners on release to obtain honest employment, and thus saving them from a life of crime. The Committee submitted a Report in which is urged the formation of an association on the lines of the Aid Societies which have for some years been in existence in England and other countries. It is to give effect to this Report that the meeting has been called, and it is to be hoped there will be hearty response to His Excellency's appeal for public support of the movement.

The object which the proposed Society has in view must commend itself to all. The necessity of initiating a movement to control the increase of crime by diminishing the number of habitual prisoners has long been established. Statistics show that a large proportion of those convicted of crimes belong to the class of habitual offenders. This has in the past been largely the result of conditions of prison life. The association of the youthful and the casual offender with hardened criminals amidst wretched surroundings and debasing influences must eventually end in the destruction of the moral sense, and the continuance along the path to which youthful indiscretion or a sudden temptation may have led in the first instance. But prison life in Western countries, and, to a limited extent, in India, has, during the last few years, been shorn of some of its evils. By establishing reformatories for children, and by setting up a system of separate and special treatment for young adults a vast amount of potential crime is prevented. And as regards convicts generally, recourse is had less to methods of severity than to those healthy influences which operate on the mind of the criminal. Of course, at the best, life in a prison must remain one of hard work and discipline, but the awakened conscience of the community has resulted in robbing it of some of its cruel and debasing influences, at least so far as legislation and careful organisation are able to achieve that end. Much yet remains to be done, but as a general proposition it may safely be asserted that in advanced countries prisons have to some extent ceased to be forcing-houses of crime. So far as this goes it is a distinct step forward in the work of prevention of crime. But it only amounts to tackling the problem at one end of it. There remains to be faced the equally difficult situation which arises when the man who has been in prison is released. It is a moment of great crisis for him and a time of great trial. He has lost his character and standing among men, and whatever little means he may have must soon be exhausted. It is at this critical moment of his life that he needs the kindly hand of help and sympathy. In the majority of instances this timely help will enable a man to tide over a period of hard struggle and save him from a career of crime. While this has long been recognised in England and other countries, and innumerable societies for assisting released prisoners have sprung up in consequence, here in Bombay little or no effort has yet been made to give a helping hand to a class which sorely needs it, and the Society which will be inaugurated this afternoon under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor will bring into existence a movement which is fraught with immense good for the community.

As the idea is more or less novel so far as this country is concerned, it might be asked whether it is possible for a Society of this character to achieve any solid measure of success. As to that we have the experience of the various Aid Societies which are working in England with such satisfactory results, and we have also before us the results of the excellent work done from time to time towards the reclamation of criminal tribes both by official and private agency. In this connection the labours of the Salvation Army must be familiar to all, and supply an effective answer to any doubts that may be felt in the matter. Another question that arises is with reference to the agency that should undertake this humane work. We agree with Colonel Jackson that prisoners aid work requires above all others the unwearied zeal and unselfish labour of the private citizen. But we do not believe that success can be achieved without the assistance and co-operation of Government. Whatever the theoretical aspects of the case may be, in practice it will be found extremely difficult, in this country at any rate, to set up a machinery which must come in contact with various Government agencies and yet be able to be entirely independent of them. This is a view of the matter which has been accepted by the Bombay Government, who have promised pecuniary and other assistance to the Society when it is started. By what methods the Society will achieve the end it has in view need not be discussed here. It is a matter entirely for the consideration of the Committee, but it is obvious that the support of large employers of labour must be enlisted in order that solid results may be achieved, for what a prisoner on release needs is not so much money or a temporary home, as the opportunity of obtaining an honest livelihood. We earnestly hope that the efforts of the Committee is this direction will meet with a generous response from all who have it in their power to lend a helping hand. For, apart from the moral aspect of the question, the reformation of the prisoner is in the best interests of the community. As has been wisely observed, it is "the cheapest development of social wisdom, and one of the most genuine operations of political economy."

TURKEY'S FINANCIAL INTEGRITY.

In his financial letter to-day our London correspondent refers to the report, issued in mail week, by Sir Adam Block, the British representative on the Council of the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt, which throws considerable light on the condition and prospects of the country's revenue. Considering that the war with Italy continued until October 18th, 1912, the date of the Treaty of the Balkans, and that thenceforward Turkey was at war with the Balkan States, the diminution of the gross receipts of the Debt Administration from £T5,061,335 for 1911-12 to £T4,536,605 for 1912-13 is less than what might have been expected. During that critical period for Turkey, immense areas of territory were for months devastated by the opposing forces, and the collection of revenue was almost out of the question. The Debt Administration agents had to leave their posts and the invading armies often laid hands on such revenues as the agents had been able to collect. But Sir Adam is more concerned with the present and the future, regarding which he is, happily, optimistic. He writes:—

Pessimistic rumours have been so persistent that anything I may say of an optimistic nature may be received with scepticism, but nevertheless I have no hesitation in affirming that the check in the steady improvement of the economic condition of the country for a number of years past is only temporary, and that in spite of the war and the financial straits of the Turkish Government there is every reason to believe that with peace assured the revenues will continue to show a steady improvement.

The tables giving the preliminary returns for the first nine months of last year support Sir Adam Block's opinion. He gives two separate statements, one with the lost provinces of Roumelia, Crete, Mitylene, and Samos, and one without. Without the lost provinces there is an increase of 11 per cent., or, if the war taxes on salt and spirits are included, an increase of 19 per cent. Similar comparisons with the corresponding periods of 1910-11, that is, before the war, the lost provinces being again left out of account, show a decrease of only 2 per cent. in the revenues, or, if the war taxes are included, there is an increase of 11 per cent. Briefly, the revenue of the Unified Debt and Lottery Bonds requires £T2,157,375 per annum, whereas even in a period of war and in the most adverse circumstances there was last year a margin of £T585,959, while the reserve fund of £T2,000,000 remained intact throughout the war.

Sir Adam Block frequently commends the attitude of the Turkish Government during the war, and accords them great credit for having throughout scrupulously respected their engagements to their creditors. In another part of the report he points out that the Government did not touch a sixpence belonging to its creditors. Officials and soldiers went without pay for months, pensions were suspended, and the coffers of the State were depleted, but the Government loyally respected its engagements towards the bondholders. It is also welcome to find Sir Adam Block insisting on a policy of thrift and putting on record that serious efforts are being made, in spite of assertions to the contrary, to reduce expenditure in every direction including the Army, from which it may be inferred that Turkey is by no means anxious to plunge into another war.

Notes of the Day.

The Casting Vote.

The dilemma which caused the adjournment of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday evening ended yesterday morning when the Governor announced that the result of the researches of the Executive Members, aided by the Advocate-General, had been the discovery that the President does possess a casting vote. In order to settle the question reference had to be made as far back as to the India Councils Act of 1861, in which there is a clause giving the President a casting vote. It is somewhat surprising, however, that there is no express provision in the rules and regulations now governing the procedure of the Council to deal with such an eventuality as a tie in a division; and one is inclined to ask what sort of advice those who framed the rules could have had which enabled them to leave such an important possibility unprovided for. The President yesterday, of course, gave his casting vote against the amendment, as he was almost bound to do. But, recognising the strength of feeling which the division revealed, His Excellency announced that the Standing Orders would be suspended, in order to enable Sir Richard Lamb, the member in charge of the Bill, to move the insertion of a new proviso giving effect to the wishes of those who voted for the amendment. This was subsequently done, the matter being postponed, after Sir Richard had explained the proviso, to give time for it to be circulated. Lord Willingdon's anxiety and readiness to recognise in a tangible way the strong feeling of the non-official members in this matter has created a very favourable impression.

The Opposition and Mr. Asquith's Proposals.

Reuter was somewhat premature yesterday in stating that Mr. Asquith would make a statement in the House explaining the details of his offer in regard to the temporary exclusion of the dissenting counties in Ulster from the scope of the Home Rule Bill. What Mr. Asquith did was to ask,—and very properly, we think,—for an assurance that the principle of the proposals was accepted before going into details, which are now being worked out. This produced from Mr. Bonar Law the retort that it was impossible to judge the proposals without seeing them, and from Sir Edward Carson the ejaculation that the proposals were a hypocritical sham. It must not be forgotten, however, that when Mr. Asquith first laid his proposals before the House, he gave sufficient details to enable any one who wished to give the matter impartial consideration to make up his mind whether they are acceptable or not. The main consideration is whether, assuming that it can be satisfactorily worked out in detail, Mr. Asquith's scheme for a temporary optional exclusion of the malcontents and a possible permanent exclusion is one which the Opposition are or are not willing to accept. That is a question which they ought to be able to answer at once, and it would be a waste of time to go further in the matter until the answer is given.

Mme. Caillaux's Exploit.

M. Calmette, the Editor of the "Figaro," who has just been fatally wounded by the wife of the French Finance Minister, is one of the best known journalists in Paris and wields through his famous paper a great influence on the life and politics of his country. The "Figaro" is also a power in the chancelleries of Europe and shares with the Paris "Temps," the London "Times" and one or two other leading journals a great influence on international relations. The French Government is, as our readers are no doubt aware, at present running the gauntlet of various pungent criticisms from the Paris press with regard to army expenditure and reform, and M. Calmette has had occasion frequently to attack M. Caillaux's policy, these attacks having had the effect of weakening the Government's position in the Chamber. This is all in the day's work of a political journalist in Paris, and also of a Cabinet Minister, and why the irate lady who belongs to so enlightened a nation should have felt herself called upon to shoot the luckless editor is rather surprising in these times. If any shooting had to be done, it should have been naturally taken in hand, if he considered himself aggrieved, by M. Caillaux, and not his wife who is evidently of an extremely nervous and excitable disposition. In India, we can recall only one case of this kind. Some years ago the Editor of the "Pioneer" was assaulted in his office by an Army officer who was called "a brown captain" by the paper in question. The case created great interest in the Anglo-India of the time.

Soldiers' Wives.

Sir John Jardine's question in the House of Commons with regard to the increase of the number of married men on the strength of various regiments is interesting as calling attention to the case of those who have married "off the strength." We do not think many instances of the practice, however, will be found in India, but the case is different at Home where many soldiers get married beyond the sanctioned percentage in each unit, and very often without the knowledge of the regiment. Then when a regiment is ordered abroad, there is the tragedy of women and children left behind, as only those "on the strength" can, according to the regulations, be taken with the unit.

France's Indian Possessions.

There are several problems affecting the French possessions in India, the most important being the question of the readjustment of the frontiers of Pondicherry. This question affords an opportunity for friendly co-operation between the French and British Governments to which M. Paul Bluysen, Deputy for the French Dependencies in India, has drawn prominent attention in Paris. When Pondicherry was left in French hands by the treaty of 1816, the adjoining territory was still being disputed. In order to avoid elaborate negotiations it was agreed that each side should retain what it held when the treaty was signed. The result to-day is that the French dependency consists of 12 separate parcels of land divided and broken up by the strips and enclaves of British territory, and there is a Customs tariff of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is a serious hindrance to French trade. The point for which M. Bluysen claims consideration is the water supply of Karikal and Tanjore, which is being threatened by the construction of a reservoir on the River Cauvery in the territory of Mysore. A technical commission is at present considering the scheme at Madras, and M. Bluysen would like to see a French representative among its members.

Relics of French Power.

Pondicherry is the chief French possession in India, the others being Mahe, Yanaon, Karikal, and Chandernagore. The French also have the right to fly their flag over "factories" at Masulipatam, Cossimbazar, Yougdia, Dacca, Balasore, Patna, Calicut, and Surat. Pondicherry was founded by the French in 1674, taken by the Dutch in 1693, and restored in 1699. It was besieged by Admiral Boscawen in 1748, and again by General Eyre Coote in 1761, when it was taken. Restored to France in 1765, it was again captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro. Restored to the French in 1785, it was taken by the British for the third time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and again restored to France in 1816. The curious sub-division of the territory of Pondicherry had at one time strategical importance, as it rendered it impossible for the French to erect any fortifications likely to be dangerous to the British at Madras.

Suez Canal Improvements.

According to "The Times" Engineering Supplement, the works of improvement now in progress on the Suez Canal, in respect of which the Company have power to raise in bonds a sum of six million sterling, are likely to be completed in five years. The work of enlarging the capacity of the canal presents, we are assured, no special difficulty on the engineering side. A good deal of sand is occasionably driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in the extension of the west breakwater by about 2,700 yards at a cost of over £600,000. The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress. The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company. To carry out the improvements which have been decided upon powerful dredging plant, which comprises 24 dredgers of various types, representing over 16,000 h.p. and having an extracting capacity of about 8,000 cu. m. an hour has been acquired. Besides the dredging, a good deal of excavating and deepening is carried out by contractors.

Mr. Denham, with several officers of the Intelligence Banch of the Bengal C. I. D., has gone to Delhi to investigate the Delhi conspiracy case which is an offshot of the Rajabazar Bomb case.

NATAL COMMISSION'S REPORT.

PRESENTED TO UNION PARLIAMENT.

THE VICEROY ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

IMPORTANT SPEECH COUNCIL.

DETAILS FULLY EXPLAINED.

ANTICIPATED REMOVAL OF GRIEVANCES.

"COMPLETE AND SATISFACTORY ATTEMPT."

At the meeting of the Imperial Council His Excellency the Viceroy spoke on the South African [illegible] and said that the report of the Solomon Commission had been placed on the table of the Union Parliament at 2 o'clock that day.

His Excellency, in addressing the Council, said:—

Before resuming the business of the Council, I am anxious to avail myself of this opportunity to give Hon. Members all the information in possession on a subject which has recently occupied the very serious attention of the Government of India, that is to say, the troubles that have arisen in South Africa in connection with the treatment of Indians in that country. This Council will recollect that, in consequence of the outbreak of passive resistance and of the strikes in Natal in the month of November last, the South African Government appointed a Commission to investigate the causes of the disturbances in Natal and to formulate proposals for dealing with the alleged grievences of the Indian population. That Commission was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court assisted by two members and a forecast of their conclusions was made public yesterday in the daily press. The Report of the Commission has been laid on the table of the Union Parliament at 2 o'clock to-day, and I should now like to explain in fuller detail to my Council the significance of the Commission's report.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX.

In the first place, the Commission recommended the repeal of Section 6 of an Act passed by the Natal Government No. 17 of 1895, which imposed on indentured Indians, who have completed their service of indenture and failed either to re-indenture or to return to India, an annual license tax of £ 3. I do not desire to weary the Council with a complete history of the negotiations between the Natal Government and the Government of India in 1894 and subsequent years which preceded the imposition and subsequent modification of this tax. Its imposition arose from the fear entertained by the Natal Government that identured Indians, on completion of their indentures would settle in that colony in such numbers as to form an embarrassing problem to those interested in the progress of the country. The Government of India at that time desired to secure the continuance of emigration to Natal as forming a valuable outlet for the surplus agricultural population, while maintaining that failure to return to India or to re-indenture at the end of the orginal indenture period, should not entail criminal prosecution and the penalties that are ordinarily attached to breaches of the criminal law. From this point of view the action subsequently taken by the Natal Government, that is to say, the imposition of a £3 tax on those who failed to re-indenture or to return to India after the expiry of the period of the original contract—was considered to be the most reasonable solution of a very difficult question. Modifications in the £3 tax have been made from time to time by legislation with the object, amongst others, of exempting such women as were not in a position to pay. But it has been felt for some time that the tax was undesirable and burdensome, and since the complete cessation by order of the Government of India in 1911 of all indentured immigration to Natal the retention of this tax and its capricious enforcement, even though it is not levied on more than a small number of those liable, has been a constant source of irritation among Indians in Natal. When the Immigration Act of 1913 was passed, it was hoped in many quarters that the occasion might be utilised to repeal this objectionable impost, but this unfortunately was not done. The Government of India welcome the recommendation of the Commission for the repeal of the tax and although they fully realise that the Government of South Africa are not definitely committed to the findings of the Commission, they earnestly hope that the Government of the Union may accept this proposal and give effect to it at the earliest possible date by means of the necessary legislation.

LEGAL RECOGNITION OF INDIAN MARRIAGES.

Next in importance to this question of the repeal of the £3 tax, there is the necessity of providing, by some form of legislation, for the position of women either in South Africa or desiring to enter South Africa who are married to Indians by a form of union which is not at present recognised by the laws of that country. The South African legislature has hitherto shown disinclination to give any form of legal recognition to marriages performed according to the rites of any religion which permits the practice of polygamy. This attitude has been necessarily extremely embarrassing to Indians in South Africa, whether married to one or more wives, who desired to obtain recognition for at least one wife. The report of the Commission contains numerous recommendations intended to meet the reasonable requirements of Mahomedans and Hindus in respect of this difficulty. The substance of their recommendations is that a law should be passed providing for the appointment of marriage officers from amongst the Indian priests of different denominations, whose duty it would be to solemnise future marriages in accordance with the religion of the parties to the transaction and duly to register the same. Only one marriage in each can be so solemnised and registered, and it will then have the great advantage of ranking entirely with any other marriage contracted under the laws of the Union. The existing actual monogamous marriages are to be similarly recognised by this law and further provision is to be made for the admission into the Union along with her minor children of one wife in the case of any Indian who is married according to the tenets of his religion, whether it recognises polygamy or not, outside the Union of South Africa, provided that she is the only wife in the country. Further, and this I venture to think, is a very noteworthy and important proposal, it is recommended that Indians, after registering one wife in the manner to which I have already referred, should not be debarred in any way from contracting other marriages according to their own religious rites, though it will, of course, be impossible to accord to such marriages any form of legal recognition whatsoever.

SOME MINOR GRIEVANCES.

Next the Commission have dealt with some minor grievances which formed the subject of protest on the part of the Indian population in South Africa, against the recently enacted Immigration Act. They have recommended that a clause in the Act which repeats the provisions of a law of the Orange Free State, directed against the immigration of Asiatics should, I understand, be made unobjectionable by the issue of executive orders of a nature calculated to remove all cause for dissatisfaction and also that certain existing restrictions with regard to the issue of certificates enabling Indian residents in South Africa to leave the country and to return within a stated period should be modified in a very favourable manner. Measures are also recommended for increasing the facilities for the issue of permits to those Indians who desire to visit the Union for temporary purposes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S WARM APPRECIATION.

In their recommendations I find a very complete and satisfactory attempt to arrive at a final solution of the difficulties that have arisen in South Africa, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the warm appreciation of the Government of India of the broad and statesmanlike manner in which these difficult questions have been approached and dealt with by the Commission. I believe the presence and active co-operation of Sir Benjamin Robertson to whom we are indebted for his firm and conciliatory attitude, has very materially contributed to the formulation of these proposals, and I feel confident that if, as I sincerely hope will be the case, they are adopted by the Union Government and combined with the sympathetic administration of the existing laws, they should undoubtedly lead to a lasting settlement.

REFUSAL OF INDIANS TO GIVE EVIDENCE.

The Commission of Enquiry regretted very greatly that the Indians, for reasons to which I need not refer, failed to appear before them and to give evidence not only on the questions with which I have dealt, but in connection with the various cases of ill-treatment which were alleged to have occurred at the time the Commission was appointed. I share that regret and I cannot help thinking that the Indians would have been advised had they accepted the counsel I tendered to them in my speech in Calcutta in December last when I strongly urged that they should appear before the Commission and give their evidence on all matters that were referred to that tribunal for enquiry. The Commission, though labouring under some disadvantage as a result to this abstinence, have framed their recommendations on broad and liberal lines, and should the South African Government give effect to these recommendations by legislation, I sincerely trust that the settlement thus embodied in the law will be accepted in this country by all loyal subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor.

ARREST OF A SUFFRAGETTE IN MALE ATTIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

A suffragette clad in male attire was arrested yesterday in the lobby of the House of Commons. She was carrying a hunting-crop.

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPORTATIONS.

LABOUR PROTEST MEETING.

PARLIAMENTARY OBSTRUCTION ADVOCATED.

NATIONAL STOPPAGE OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

A meeting was held at Shoreditch today to protest against the deportation of the South African Labour leaders. Messrs. Ben Tillett and Scurr were the speakers.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the Labour members in the House of Commons to make business in the House impossible until the Indemnity Bill was withdrawn, and to convene a national conference to consider the advisability of a national stoppage of work.

The resolution also called upon transport workers and railwaymen to boycott South African goods.

An attempt to arrange the appearance of the deportees at the bar of the House of Commons failed, but efforts are now being made to send a deputation to Mr. Asquith.

LABOUR MOVEMENT TO BRING PRESSURE UPON UNION GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at Leicester, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that he was communicating with the Labour leaders in Canada, Australia and New Zealand with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Union Government with the object of enabling the deportees to return to South Africa.

THE INDEMNITY BILL IN SENATE.

GENERAL SMUTS' CONCESSIONS TO DEPORTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, March 16.

The Indemnity Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the Senate. General Smuts made concessions regarding the references to the deportees, the principal being the deletion of a paragraph describing them as permanently undesirable.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

MR. MUNNIK WITHDRAWS HIS MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Mar. 16.

Mr. Munnik has withdrawn his motion with reference to the presence of Indians within the Union.

On Feb. 2 Mr. Munnik, a Transvaal member of the Union Senate, gave notice of a motion to the effect that the presence of large numbers of Indians within the Union was detrimental to the best interests of the country with a request to the Government to remedy the evil as quickly as possible.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The "Pioneer" understands that there is every reason to believe that the summary of the report of the South African Commission as given by the Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" is correct. Some official announcement on the subject will doubtless be shortly made.

LOOTING OF THE CHILDAR.

CREW OVERPOWERED WITH REVOLVERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, Mar. 17.

The pirates who looted the Norwegian vessel "Childar" overpowered the European crew and other passengers with revolvers and battened them down below. They then pinioned the officers and took charge of the engine-room.

Afterwards they transferred the loot to three junks. The officers were ultimately released and themselves brought the vessel to Hongkong.

WHITE WOLF BRIGANDS' RAID.

1,500 KILLED AND 4,000 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 17.

Telegrams from Laohoku state that in the recent raids the White Wolf brigands killed 1,500 and wounded 4,000 of the inhabitants.

INDIA IN COMMONS.

PLANNING OF NEW DELHI.

QUESTION ON CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Replying in the House of Commons to a question by Mr. Bennett-Goldney, Mr. Roberts said that Lord Crewe was not aware that any important alteration in the planning of new Delhi was proposed, but would inquire.

Replying to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Roberts stated that no communication had been addressed to the Indian Government with reference to the increase of the number of married men on the strength of various regiments.

Mr. Rupert Gwynne asked for an early date for the discussion of the Chamberlain Currency report.

Mr. Asquith replied: I think it will be well to await the result of the discussions now proceeding between the Secretary of State in Council and the Indian Government regarding the complicated questions with which the report deals.

NORWEGIAN VESSEL LOOTED.

PIRATES IN GUISE OF PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HONGKONG, March 17.

The Norwegian vessel Childar, bound for Swatow, has been looted by pirates who came on board in the guise of passengers.

MOTOR FATALITY.

DEATH OF FAMOUS OCEANOGRAPHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Sir John Murray, the Edinburgh oceanographer, has been killed in a motor accident and his daughter seriously injured.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE LOANS BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Harcourt introduced the East African Protectorates Loans Bill.

DEATH OF A BANGALORE MERCHANT.

A LAKH AND A HALF TO CHARITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 17.

Mr. J. W. B. K. Marippa, a well-known merchant of Bangalore City, has died, leaving a lakh and a half rupees to the local charities, his trustees including the Senior Member of the Council in Mysore.

ANOTHER "BOMB" LETTER IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

The "Englishman" states that another explosive letter has been received by Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police. The letter was opened carefully and did not explode.

MISSING MYSORE GEOLOGIST.

IN THE WILDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 17.

The Mysore Government have terminated the service of Mr. W. E. Weatherall, their second State Geologist and Deputy Secretary in the Geological Department.

Mr. Weatherall went to Europe on long leave eighteen months ago, and had an extension, but has failed now for some months to return to his post on the expiry of his leave or to answer enquiries as to his intentions. It is believed that Mr. Weatherall is away in the wilds of South America on the track of something exceptionally good in mineral deposits and is unable to communicate with civilisation. He is known as a most intrepid prospector and a wealthy philatelist.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRIDGES.

OFFERED INSPECTOR-GENERALSHIP OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Brigadier-General Bridges, Commandant of the Royal Military College of Australia, has been offered the post of Inspector-General of Military forces of Australia.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

REVENGE OF A MINISTER'S WIFE.

EDITOR SHOT IN OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 16.

The wife of Minister, M. Caillaux, went to-day to the office of the "Figaro" which has been vigorously attacking M. Caillaux's policy and fired several revolver shots at the editor M. Calmette, wounding him. He is in a critical condition.

Madame Caillaux sent word to M. Calmette that a lady acquaintance wished to see him but refused to give her name. She waited in the ante-room for half an hour and then the porter conducted her to M. Calmette's private office. Directly she entered she opened fire without a word. M. Calmette had risen to receive the visitor and collapsed into the arm-chair with two wounds in the region of heart and one in the stomach.

A bulletin has been issued stating that M. Calmette is wounded in the chest, pelvis and upper thigh. The prognosis is reserved.

LATER.

M. Calmette has been conveyed to a nursing home. Madam Caillaux is at the police-station, whither her husband at once went on learning what had occurred. The affair has caused a tremendous sensation.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

M. Calmette is dead.

M. Caillaux has resigned. Paris has been excited for days by the newspaper duel between M. Calmette and M. Caillaux. The former's animus was always marked and culminated in the charges reflecting on the personal honour of M. Caillaux whom he accused of using his position in the endeavour to obtain huge sums from the Radical party fund and of changing opinions on the income-tax.

"I ONLY DID MY DUTY."

M. Calmette was leaving the office with the novelist M. Bourget, when he received a card from Mme Caillaux. The latter in the coolest possible manner followed the editor into his room and immediately opened fire upon him with a Browning pistol. M. Calmette fell at the first shot and Mme. Caillaux calmly fired four more. The journalists poured into the room. They heard M. Calmette muttering "I only did my duty." Madame Caillaux who was a leader of society and a noted beauty, told the police magistrate afterwards that she only wanted to wound M. Calmette, that she regretted the act and would be pleased to hear that the victim was out of danger. She said that she bought the pistol yesterday afternoon.

THE MOB.

When M. Caillaux left the police-station the mob rushed forward brandishing sticks and umbrellas and shouting "Down with the assassin" and the crowds marched along the boulevards crying "Down with Caillaux."

DYNAMITE IN A PARCEL.

SETTLEMENT BUREAU OFFICIALS INJURED.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

According to a telegram received by the "Daily Telegraph" from its correspondent in Sydney, Mr. Frederick Lee, Commissioner of the Closer Settlement Bureau, and two others have been seriously injured by the explosion of a parcel received through the post containing a dynamite contrived to explode when the parcel was opened. There is no clue as to the identity of the sender.

DEATH OF AMERICAN POST-MASTER IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. BRYAN ORDERS INVESTIGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.

Mr. Bryan, Secretary of State, has ordered investigation into the death of Mr. Johnston, Postmaster at Tecarte, California, who was killed while defending his store against the Mexican marauders.

LORD CREWE'S RECOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

Lord Crewe has now quite recovered from his recent indisposition and went out yesterday.

DEATH OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The death is announced of General Wilmot Henry Bradford, a Crimean veteran. The deceased general was born in 1815.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

"A HYPOCRITICAL SHAM."

MR. BONAR LAW'S NOTICE OF MOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the impossibility of judging the proposals without seeing them.

Sir Edward Carson interjected:—"Doesn't Mr. Asquith recognise from the course he is now taking that the proposals are a hypocritical sham?"

Mr. Bonar Law insisted that Mr. Asquith was trying to make the opposition responsible for the proposals.

Mr. Asquith promised Mr. Bonar Law the earliest date for the discussion of the Government's attitude and twice emphasised his concurrence with Mr. Churchill's speech on Saturday.

Later in the evening Mr. Bonar Law gave notice of the following resolution:—"This House regrets the refusal of the Government to formulate their suggestions for the amendment of the Home Rule Bill and expresses its opinion that they should be formulated before the resumption of its second reading."

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

"NO OCCASION FOR ANXIETY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Mar. 17.

The Reichsrath has been prorogued by an Imperial decree. An official communique says:—

Government kept the flag of Parliamentarism flying till the last moment, but it was unable to countenance obstruction endangering vital and urgent needs of the state. There is, however, no occasion for anxiety. There is in nowise a constitutional crisis or violation of public right. Government is conscious of the duties which the new situation imposes upon it.

GERMAN-CHINA INSTITUTE.

ELECTION OF OFFICIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Mar. 16.

At the first meeting of the new German-China Institute a hundred representatives of industry and trade were present. Herr Mumm, formerly German Ambassador in Tokio, was elected President and Herren von Loebell and Gustav Wieler, both of Hamburg, were made Vice-Presidents.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION RULES.

ENGLAND (2) BEATS WALES (0).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

In the international Association football match at Cardiff, England beat Wales by two goals to nil. The weather was stormy, but the ground was in a fair condition and there were 12,000 spectators present. The play in the first half was fairly even and there was no scoring. In the second half, Wales were without Vizard and England, by forcing the game, scored twice through Smith and Wedlock.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

SHEFFIELD UNITED (1) BEATS MANCHESTER CITY (0).

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

In the replayed tie at Birmingham of the match in the fourth round of the Football Association Cup, Sheffield United beat Manchester City by one goal to nil.

BOXING AND GYMNASTIC DISPLAY.

KING AS A VISITOR.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The King last night witnessed a gymnastic and boxing display, including an exhibition match between Wells and O'Keefe, at the Albany Street barracks.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

COMPANY'S BILL PASSED.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORATE.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

DIFFERENCE OVER RESCUE PROVISIONS.

The Repealing and Amending Bill and the Company's Bill were passed at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council.

A number of amendments were removed in considering the Select Committee's report on the Company's Bill which were either negatived or withdrawn Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved the principal amendment urging the insertion of a clause requiring that the majority of directors should be unconnected with the managing firm. After a lengthy discussion the motion was negatived by 44 against 7 votes.

The Select Committee's report on the Protection of Minor Girls Bill was presented to the Council. The report was not unanimous there being five separate minutes of dissent appended to the report.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. His Excellency the Viceroy presided. There was a large attendance of members and the visitors' gallery was fairly full.

Sir Syed Ali Imam moved that the Select Committee's Report on the Repealing an Amending Bill be considered. The Hon. Mr. Das moved an amendment that in the second schedule the words "and it shall come into force at once" be retained.

Sir Ali Imam could not accept the amendment and complained that the hon. member did not give the benefit of his experience on the Select Committee though he was one of its members. The Law Member acknowledged the great assistance he received from his able Secretary Sir William Vincent, Mr. Mudiman and Dr. Banerjea in dealing with the measure. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Das withdrew his alternative amendment.

The Bill was passed.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS' BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sir Reginald Craddock then presented the Select Committee's Report on the Protection of Minor Girls' Bill.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Bill is not unanimous. The Committee recommend that in view of the material alteration of the Bill it should be republished. The Report states *inter alia* "In the first place we have amended the Bill so as to admit of orders under the provisions in question, being made by any first class magistrate specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government. We think such an extension of jurisdiction will be convenient and free from danger. We have on the other hand restricted the manner in which proceedings can be instituted by providing that no magistrate shall take action under these provisions save on information received from some person other than a police officer. We were much pressed to restrict the power of the magistrate in selecting a custodian to the appointment of a person of the same religion as the minor. After much deliberation we have arrived at the decision which is embodied in the Bill as amended, namely, that where the religion of the minor is known or can be ascertained he shall not be made over to any custody other than that of a co-religionist. We have also added a clause which provided that in determining the person to whom the custody of a minor should be committed preference shall be given to a relative. There are in our opinion obvious reasons for giving preference to a relative in such cases. We have inserted a clause authorising the magistrate to accept security from the guardian of a minor in lieu of making an order committing such minor to other custody. We think that there may be cases in which the interests of the minor will be sufficiently safeguarded if such security is furnished. The Bill, as introduced, empowered magistrates to commit minors to suitable custody until they attained the age of majority, which has been fixed at 16 instead of 18 years."

Five separate minutes of dissent are appended to the report by Mr. Achariar, Mr. V. R. Pandit, Mr. Malaviya, Mr. S. N. Banerjea and Mr. M. S. Das The first four members discuss at some length the rescue provisions of the Bill.

THE COMPANIES' BILL.

MANAGING AGENTS' CLAUSE.

The Hon. Mr. Clark then moved that the Select Committee's report on the Companies' Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Pandit moved an amendment urging the retention of the original clause 83 A (1).

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah supported the motion and said the existing companies should also be brought under the Act.

Mr. Clark opposed the motion and held that the principle that what was good for the future companies was also good for the existing companies was being carried too far.

Mr. Pandit warmly replied, saying whether they were to thrust aside all other opinions against the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Pandit, in the course of his next amendment urged that the future companies should have three instead of two directors and said that the opinions were in his favour.

Mr. Clark opposed the amendment which was negatived.

At this stage Mr. Pandit withdrew one of his amendments.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, moved the principal amendment urging the insertion of clause 83 (c) requiring the majority of directors to be persons not members of the managing firm.

He in the course of his speech said that the decision of the Council on the issue he had raised would determine for all time to come the question whether directors representing the interest of share-holders would predominate, or the managing agents, who hitherto had been all powerful, would remain so. The position of a managing agent was equivalent to the servants of a company and not as some misconceived the owners of the company. The principle which he fought for, that there ought to be sufficient supervision and control over the companies to safeguard the interest of the share-holders by an independent body of men called directors, was accepted throughout the civilised world. He quoted Mr. Clark's speech of last year on the Companies Bill and said that the need for the safeguard which Mr. Clark then thought was necessary largely existed now. He also read extracts from the Select Committees report who unanimously held that wholesome supervision was necessary in the interest of the shareholders. It was wonderful that the same Select Committee should change front so soon. The stamp of approval which the Hon. Mr. Clark gave in favour of such supervisions was completely shifted to the other side.

SUPPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Sir Ibrahim next examined the strength the opinions so far received on the question of the retention or otherwise of clause 83 (c) and said that as the result of careful analysis he found that the opinion of all the Local Governments and administrations, as well as of the majority of commercial opinion was in favour of the retention of the clause. It was the the Bengal Chamber of Commerce who raised the clarion called opposition. He did not doubt for a moment that that body was very competent but the Council must not forget that they were legislating for all India and not for Calcutta alone. The effect of the deletion of clause 77 and clause 83 (c) Sir Ibrahim said, would be that no general meeting could be held for want of a quorum and no meetings of directors could be called. What was then the safeguard provided in clause 91 (d) (e). He next dwelt on the public danger that would be involved by the deletion of the clause. He said there would be manipulation of market rates at the Stock Exchange. There would be trading on information obtained as trustees to the prejudice of the shareholders. If the managing agents wanted capital from the public they ought to submit to the control of independent directors. Honest managing agents ought to welcome such a clause as it put them right with the shareholders and the public. In conclusion, he urged that it was not unreasonable to demand some safeguard for poor shareholders.

Sir Ibrahim made a fervent appeal to the Viceroy not to use the official majority on this occasion and to allow the official speakers their freedom of speech and vote. Later he raised laughter by referring to the attachment of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India. He compared the Chamber with a lady so hopelessly in love that she could not bear separation from her lover and was doing her level best to get back her sweetheart. They also found the Chamber in the new role of the champion of the tax payer and picturing the Government of India squandering huge sums on Delhi.

His Excellency the President: Order, order.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy opposed the amendment and spoke at length. He pointed out that the decision was in consonance with the consensus of commercial opinion and should command the assent of the Council. He said: "Apart from all other considerations the firms of managing agents should have on principle the control in their hands. To seek to deprive them of it, is equally unsound on the facts."

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S MOTION LOST.

The discussion of the Indian Companies Bill was resumed.

Mr. Meugens said that the attitude of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla suggested the failure on his part to appreciate the real object of the Bill. Certain factors like the increased cost of living and the system of leave made it impossible to adopt the Home system. Independent directors, though essential, were not required to be in the majority. It would be impolitic to trust a body of men with not much business experience as managing agents who had the greatest stake in the concern. If, in time, it was found necessary to reinstate clause 83, (c) the law should be so modified as not to impair the position of managing agents who should always be in the majority.

Rai Sita Nath Roy, could not see his way to support the amendment

Mr. Monteath pointed out that those five clauses go beyond the English Act. Referring to the unanimous Report of the Select Committee last year, he said it was on the condition that the five clauses should be referred back for discussion.

Mr. Clark, speaking on behalf of the Government, was unable to accept the motion. He proceeded to discuss the question of independent directorates and said he had not changed his views. He urged it upon the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Chambers, and a section of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay, had supported the cause. Referring to the opinions of Local Governments, Mr. Clark, held that the Imperial Government was in direct touch with the Chambers of Commerce, and it was largely a question for them.

Mr. Pandit replied to the criticisms levelled against the motion to which he gave his full support. He pointed out that several Chambers of Commerce modified their opinions afterwards, and referred to the opinion of the Coconada Chamber.

Mr. Achariar, supported the motion and said that the question could be discussed independently of what the Select Committee did last year and what they did this year. He alluded to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's challenge and gave instances in which managing agents mismanaged the affairs of the companies. He said no matter where the Government of India was located, the Bengal Chamber had its way. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in summing up, said that if the managing directors were honest, why should they object to independent directors? He claimed that the whole of Mr. Clark's speech was in his favour. He further said that Mr. Monteath was in favour of the clause last year, and he was against it this year. He concluded by an appeal that clause 83 "C" should stand as part of the Bill.

The motion was negatived by 44 against 7 votes and the Bill was passed.

The Council rose for the day at 4-35 p.m.

BABY BURIED ALIVE.

SHOCKING SUPERSTITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

A strange case of child murder is reported from the Azamgarh district.

In connection with certain enquiries a Jamadar visited the burial ground. He found there four men standing by the side of a newly filled in grave. He had just put one or two searching questions, when a sound which he described as "Ma-a-a Ma-a-a" came from the ground directly under his feet. He jumped about four feet into the air and then though trembling with fear he had the presence of mind to capture three of the four grave diggers. Another cry like the bleat of a lamb was also heard. So the Jamadar hastily ordered the grave to be opened and soon there came to view a month old baby girl alive. The Jamadar did his best for it, but it soon died.

Enquiries elicted the following story:—The little girl, it seems, had one tooth when she was born and this fact added to the disgust with which Indian parents greet the birth of a daughter Unfortunately for them circumstances increased their suspicion of so abnormal an infant. Three days after her birth six sucking pigs were found dead and in the village it was attributed to the presence of the baby with the tooth. Next day a calf died. The day ofter a house in the village was burnt down. They called in a Brahmin to exorcise the spirit of bad luck. The soothsayer confirmed the theory that the baby with the tooth was possessed of a Rakshasha, but volunteered to expel it on the usual terms of liberal hospitality for himself and his party. That very night the luckless baby's father fell ill. He jumped to the conclusion that the Rakshasha in his daughter was too strong for the Brahman's mantras and determined to get rid of the baby. To kill her would be murder, but it occured to him that if he had her buried alive he would be guiltless of blood and so the tragedy was enacted.

The case will doubtless come before the courts.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES DISCUSSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 16.

His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, met the members of the Municipal Board of Cawnpore on Monday at the Circuit House and discussed with them the present financial condition of the Board. He said that the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division could not recommend the acceptance of the Budget prepared by the Municipal Board and His Honour, therefore, wanted the opinions of the members of the Board as to how the present financial difficulties of the Board could best be met.

Several members of the Board expressed their views at length and referred to the extraordinary large amount of money, nearly a lakh of rupees, that had to be spent recently in sand cutting and training the river Ganges which had receded towards the bank farthest from Cawnpore. Vairous suggestions were also made regarding the methods of raising an additional increase for the Board and these suggestions included amendments in the terminal toll and tax schedules, involving taxation of articles manufactured and otherwise, on exports from Cawnpore and the inclusion of coal, machinery, etc., in the list of articles taxed on imports, the levying of a passenger tax, an increase in the charge for sale of water to consumers, an amendment of the licence tax schedule already in force and the imposition of water rate.

His Honour in replying to the observations made by the members of the Board, discussed the various proposals that had been put forward, and said that the imposition of water rate would solve the difficulty which the Board had to contend with at present.

His Honour was, in conclusion, thanked on behalf of the members of the Board for his coming down to Cawnpore, and for promising that, as far as possible, the heavy expenditure that the Board had had to incur in training the river would be met from provincial funds.

In the evening His Honour motored down to several places.

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

LADY HARDINGE LAYS FOUNDATION STONE.

STRIKING SPEECH BY HER EXCELLENCY.

In the presence of a large gathering, the Maharao of Kotah invited Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, to lay the foundation stone of the New Women's Medical College and Hospital, within the area of New Delhi.

Her Excellency in a speech said that thanks to the munificent gifts of the Ruling Princes nearly fifteen lakhs had been subscribed and that Government had given one lakh annually for the College's maintenance. Lady Hardinge also explained the objects of the institution.

Sir Pardey Lukis in proposing a vote of thanks to Her Excellency, made a happy allusion to the fact that the day was her birthday.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

The Maharao of Kotah, having invited Her Excellency to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone Her Excellency Lady said:—I have had great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to lay the foundation stone of an institution which, it is my earnest hope will prove of the greatest benefit to the women of India. His Highness the Maharao of Kotah proposed to me nearly two years ago that some memorial of Her Majesty's visit should be raised in Delhi. My enquiries into the work of the the National Association for providing female medical aid to the women of India had already proved to me that the very large field of the Dufferin Fund needed a greater supply of workers, and especially it seemed to me important that we should be able to train medical women, both Indians and domiciled Europeans, in a separate college entirely staffed by members of their own sex. It is unfortunate that up to the present so few Indian girls have come forward to be trained as medical women. On investigation, the reason for this reluctance on their part I asertained to be the fact that many Indian parents, at any rate on this side of India, object to send their daughters to medical colleges primarily intended for male students. At the present time there are 89 female students scattered over the colleges of Calcutta, Bombay Madras and Lahore, but very few of these are either Hindus or Mussulmans. The majority of them are either Parsis, Native Christians or members of the domiciled community, and it is obvious that if we wish to extend female medical aid to all classes of women of India, we must increase the number of Hindu and Mahomedan medical women who thoroughly understand the ways, the customs and the language of the Zenana. When therefore His Highness placed his proposal before me I conceived the idea of a medical college and hospital for women, the entire medical and tutorial staff of which should consist of medical women and which should be open to female medical students of all classes, creeds and nationalities. In this way originated the scheme, the first stage in the materialisation of which is marked by to-days' ceremony.

SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT AND RULING CHIEFS.

My original intention was to ask for donations from their highnesses the Ruling Chiefs as well as the general public of India, but their highnesses have spontaneously come forward with so many cordial expressions of support and with such munificent subscriptions that His Highness the Maharao and myself have now the great pleasure of contemplating a fund of nearly 15 lakhs, which is the original estimate of the cost for the buildings required for the the college and hospital. When we realised how much the Government of India would benefit by such a college, we approached His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with a request that one lakh of rupees per annum might be sanctioned towards the maintenance of these institutions, and I am glad to announce that the Government of India fully recognising the importance of our scheme, has now sanctioned an annual grant of that amount.

In addition to improving the training and increasing the supply of medical women for work in India, this college will serve another equally useful purpose. I receive frequent requests for trained nurses from medical officers in charge of hospitals already established and medical women have assured me that one of their greatest needs is an increase in the number of really well-trained nurses. The supply of women of this class does not meet the demand for their services, and so severely is the want felt that it handicaps the work not only of Dufferin hospitals but also of the general civil hospitals in the country. It is my intention, therefore, that in connection with this college and hospital there shall be a special training school for nurses who will be available for work in all parts of the country. We hope in this way to attract a better class of Indian women to come forward for training as nurses.

There remains nothing further for me but to thank the most kind friends to whose generosity we shall be indebted for the building and general outfit of this memorial to Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary's visit to Delhi. We shall expect much from the future students, a high standard both of character and intellect combined with the all-inspiring desire for a life of service to others, for this must be their crowning glory. My desire and wish is to offer the candidates full training under happiest of conditions, and it is with hope and the greatest confidence in the fulfilment of these aims that I entrust the management to Dr. Platt as lady principal, whose popularity and ability are already so well-known. I wish to her and her future staff all success in their labours and that God's blessing may be on their work

A HAPPY AUGURY.

Sir Pardis Lukis, in concluding said:—I hope that I shall not be considered indiscreet if I disclose the fact that the 17th of March is Her Excellency's Birthday. I am sure you will all agree with me that it is a peculiarly auspicious combination of the planets when Lady Hardinge's birthday corresponds with that of the Medical College for Women, and that it is a very happy augury for the success of that institution. I ask you therefore to join with me in wishing Her Excellency very many happy returns of the day and in passing with acclamation a hearty vote of thanks for the honour she has done us this afternoon.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 17.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night. The house party included Lady Alington, the Hon. Mrs. Hore-Ruthven, and Miss Leigh, and the guests included His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Meyer, Sir Henry and Lady McMahon, Mr. Ivan Chen, Mr. Long Chen Shanta, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan and Miss Morony, Mr. W. M. and Mrs. Hailey, Mr. C. A. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. A. Rose, Major and Mrs. Spence.

NEW DEWAN OF BARODA.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Mar. 17.

The investiture of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., as the Dewan of Baroda took place to-day. All the leading officials of the State were present. His Highness performed the ceremony.

Another interesting ceremony which also was held to-day and was attended by an immense gathering, was the unveiling of His Highness the Gaekwar's equestrian statue. His Highness the Maharajah of Indore who is on a visit to the State, performed this function.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

At the High Court sessions, to-day, before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury the hearing of the police murder case was resumed.

The plan maker who made plans of the place of the occurrence was examined. He pointed out the spots where the Inspector and Ananta Teli were shot dead and the place where the accused was arrested. Witness said that he saw the place at night and found the street well lighted.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

MR. SINHA'S FEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 17.

According to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Mr. S. P. Sinha has been engaged by the Crown in the Sovabazar murder retrial on a perusal fee of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500 per diem during the hearing of the case.

THE JOURNALISTIC LIFE.

"The month that has passed has been full of revlution and change in the newspaper world," writes Mr. C. K. Shorter in the "Sphere." The proprietor of no fewer than three important London journals have been making havoc with their staffs. Dismissals have been numerous and frequent, and although the papers would seem to have been undoubtedly overstaffed this action of the proprietors must have caused tragedy in many a home.

"The moral is one which I have often pointed out, to the effect that journalism is not a career into which any wise parent will permit his son to draft. The temptations towards it are obvious. For the young man fresh from the university the journalistic career offers immediate opportunity for the expression of his abilities in the literary field. It gives him, moreover, a wage which he cannot obtain as promptly in any other profession and rarely—without capital—in the commercial world.

"From twenty to forty or forty-five he will find himself in the enjoyment of a life which provides infinite excitement and the possibilities of ample remuneration," adds Mr. Shorter. He will walk through the street of adventure as Mr. Phillip Gibbs has picturesquely described the London of the newspaper offices, with an abundance of exhilaration. He will, however, by virtue of the very calling upon which he is engaged probably spend all that he earns, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will have no future. Journalism is rather a career for men with private means."

It is understood that the Governor of Bengal will spend the greater part of April at Sarail, a place about two miles from the Government cinchona factory near Sonada, on the D. H. Railway. His Excellency will reach Darjeeling on 1st May.

The Hindu Distress Relief Committee, Lahore, has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 5,000 for non-official famine relief in the United Provinces out of the balance of the famine fund. The hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji and the hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru have offered Rs. 250 each and Mr. Justice Shah of Bombay and Mr. S. Sinha Rs. 150 each to the fund. Mr. Devadhar and two other members of the Servants of Indian Society are going over to Upper India to assist in famine relief work.

VICEREGAL VISIT.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

The following is the full text of the address of welcome by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Government House on the 21st instant:—

May it please Your Excellency.—

We, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the Members of the Chamber desire to extend to Your Excellency a very cordial welcome on this your first official visit to Bombay, since assuming the duties of your high office as Viceroy and Governor-General of the Country. It affords us great satisfaction that Your Excellency has been pleased to preside at the opening ceremony of the Alexandra Dock, a scheme with which the commercial interests of Bombay are so closely associated. During the ten years which have elapsed since the commencement of this great scheme of development, the volume of our seaborne trade has increased from 75 to 114 crores of Rupees, while the tonnage of shipping has risen from 2½ millions to 3¾ millions. These figures demonstrate the rapid progress Bombay is making; and the large expenditure to which the Port is committed in connection with the new Dock and Reclamation schemes is proof of the determination of the Commercial Community to maintain the reputation of the Port as one of the best equipped and most economical in the East.

While we regard with considerable satisfaction the provision which our Docks have made for the expansion of trade, we continue every season to experience much inconvenience and loss from the inability of the Railways to keep pace with the demands of trade, and we would venture to represent to Your Excellency's Government the urgency of formulating and carrying out a comprehensive and continuous Railway Programme. It appears to us to be an economic error under the conditions happily prevailing in India, to rely so much on the chances of Revenue surpluses for the development of the reproductive works which the Country requires. India would only be following an universal practice in borrowing freely for Capital expenditure of this description, and there is every reason to suppose that Rupee Loans for Railway construction would find a ready market. There is one Railway project which this Chamber has frequently urged upon Your Excellency's Government and which has been strongly recommended by the Government of Bombay, and that is the linking up of Muttra with Aligarh in the interests of the through traffic seeking an outlet at Bombay. We would commend this project to Your Excellency's favourable consideration.

The question of Agricultural progress is one which closely concerns us and our trade and while we recognise that your Excellency's Government has done much in recent years to improve matters, we should like to see more rapid expansion in the organisation and operations of the Agricultural Department. Though the need of an efficient organisation can hardly be greater anywhere than in India, few civilised Countries are so inadequately equipped in this respect. The Members of this Chamber regarded with satisfaction the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and we feel confident that much good will result from the deliberations and findings of the Commission. Your Excellency is well aware of the financial crisis from which Bombay has recently suffered, but happily India has again shown her wonderful recuperative powers in the greatly improved conditions which now prevail. That the crisis had not more serious and more lasting effects must be attributed to the calm and determined manner in which the Bankers and Merchants of this City shouldered the heavy responsibility of financing the trade of Bombay throughout this trying period. The irregularities which brought about these disasters can doubtless be dealt with under common law, if brought into operation, but if further legislation is contemplated we trust that no restriction will be placed upon the freedom which is so essential for the conduct of legitimate trading and finance.

We desire to express our thanks to Your Excellency for graciously consenting to receive our address to-day. It is our hope that Her Excellency Lady Hardinge will have a safe and pleasant voyage, and will return to India much benefited by her stay in England.

ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.

THE FIRST CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Although it has been an established practice for years in Bombay to commemorate St. Andrew's Day with a dinner, at which a large gathering of "brither Scots" are in the habit of celebrating, the festive occasion with a good deal of whole-hearted enjoyable ceremony, no steps have ever been taken to perpetuate the pious memory of St. Patrick in a similar way. The dinner organized last night by the Irishmen of Bombay at Messrs. Mongini Bros' Restaurant was the first of its kind, and the function was such an unqualified success it will in all probability be regarded in future as an annual event.

The chair was occupied by Mr. W. S. Stephens, who gave the toast of the King-Emperor and the Royal Family in a few well chosen words. The pious memory of St. Patrick was proposed most appropriately by Mr. Finnan, and Mr. McAlpin spoke up on behalf of the ladies in his usual interesting racy manner, to which Mr. C. Malone responded. The other toasts were "The Chairman" by Mr. C. B. Robinson, an[illegible].-Col. Jennings to wh[illegible]ed.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CASTING VOTE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

IRRIGATION AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

FURTHER LIVELY DEBATE.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL INTRODUCED.

The Bombay Legislative Council again sat for the full day yesterday, the greater portion of the time being taken up by the discussion of the remaining amendments to the Irrigation Bill. When the Council assembled, His Excellency informed the members that in regard to the difficulty which had caused the adjournment of the Council on the previous day, they had found that in the India Councils Act, 1861, there was a clause giving the President the right of exercising a casting vote. He therefore gave his casting vote against the amendment on which there had been a tie in the voting. In view of the strong feeling on the subject of protecting one-man irrigation works, however His Excellency stated that Sir Richard Lamb would move a proviso. This proviso was moved and Sir Richard Lamb explained that an artificial reservoir which was used for the purpose of irrigation by a single irrigator, could not be declared except by the consent of the irrigator, or by the payment to him of compensation. This proviso was subsequently put and carried.

The remaining amendments were then moved, and one or two small alterations were agreed to by the Government and passed. Finally, the Bill, substantially unaltered, was passed.

Then the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1907, was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Pattani. The object of the Bill is to effect a number of changes in the Act of 1901 which have been found necessary in the working of the Act. The chief of these changes is to be effected by the appointment in municipalities having a population of not less than 150,000, of a chief executive officer who is to exercise powers similar to those exercised by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Many members expressed their views on this Bill, and all who wished to speak on it had not done so at 6 o'clock, when the Council rose.

The Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Secretariat, yesterday, and that the "interesting situation" which arose on the previous evening had aroused the interest of the members was apparent by the fact that 40 out of 45 members, exclusive of His Excellency the Governor and the members of the Executive Government, were present when the President took his seat.

H. E.'S CASTING VOTE AGAINST AMENDMENT.

His Excellency said: Hon. members will remember that when we separated last evening there was some difficulty, because the votes in the Council were actually even on a particular amendment of Mr. Godbole's, and we were in some doubt as to whether the President had a casting vote in order to settle the amendment one way or the other. We have been into the question, and, with the assistance of the Advocate-General we have found that in the India Council's Act of 1861, section 34, there is a clause which gives the President the casting vote. Therefore I shall use that prerogative under the Act, and vote against the amendment.

I should like to say this, however, that we have been fully alive to the very strong feeling that evidently existed among certain members of the Council with regard to the particular question that was raised in Mr. Godbole's amendment, and, therefore, after the Council meeting was over yesterday evening, and this morning, we have been trying to discover some means by which we could, without altering the principles of the Bill, insert some proviso in order to give effect, if possible to the wishes of the now minority, and I propose to suspend the rules and to ask my friend Sir Richard Lamb to move the proviso we have decided upon.

THE WORD "CONFISCATION."

I wish to make this one concluding observation with regard to the general debate that took place yesterday afternoon. There was a certain remark made about confiscation. I should like, as President of this Council, to enter my strongest protest against any suggestion being made that the Government is anxious to use any form of confiscation from either individuals or communities. Our duty, and I hope we shall always fulfil it, is to look after the interests of both the owners and the general community. It is entirely with that object in view that we have brought forward this Bill, and I trust our future consideration of it will result in working out a measure which will be to the satisfaction of all concerned, and be an absolutely fair and just measure in every way.

I therefore now give my casting vote against the amendment, and therefore the amendment moved by Mr. Godbole is lost. I now suspend the standing rules and ask Sir Richard Lamb to move the proviso.

The Hon. Mr. Vishindas asked if rule 2 did not also provide for a casting vote.

His Excellency: The hon. member may be perfectly right, but I am quite satisfied with section 34.

A PROVISO.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said the amendment he had to propose was the following:—

That to clause B., of sub-section I. of new section 73, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided that no artificial reservoir which is actually used for the purposes of irrigation by a single irrigator shall be included in such notification except either with the consent of such irrigator or if in the opinion of the Governor in Council such notification is necessary in the public interest, then, without such consent, but subject to the payment, after the issue of the declaration mentioned in sub-section 3, to such irrigator of such compensation for his rights as may be settled in accordance with the provisions of section 79.

Sir Richard Lamb went on to say that the simple reading of the proviso might not make its purport clear to them, and he would, therefore, explain it. To have accepted yesterday's amendment would have been to cause a very inconvenient reading of the section, and they thought that the proper place for providing for a single irrigator was by a sentence added at the end of the whole sub-section. Therefore it was proposed to put the provision relating to single irrigators into a proviso added after clause B., of this sub-section I., and the proviso used the words which were already used in that sub-section. It spoke of an artificial reservoir which was actually used for the purposes of irrigation, and went on to say that where an artificial reservoir was so used by a single irrigator was not to be included in such notification, namely the notification which the sub-section enabled the Governor-in-Council to make, except in two sets of circumstances.

The first was where that single irrigator consented, and he presumed there could be no objection to include in the notification an artificial reservoir used by a single irrigator where that irrigator gave his consent. The second set of circumstances was where the irrigator did not consent, but, for the purposes of developing irrigation in that part of the country where that particular artificial reservoir was situated, it became necessary in the public interests that his tank should come within the scope of a second-class irrigation work, it might be included without his consent subject to the express provision that when a final notification declaring the work to be a second class irrigation work was issued under sub-section 3 of the section, then there should be paid to him compensation for his rights, such compensation as might be settled in accordance with the provisions of section 79. He hoped that the proviso would be found to meet the wishes of those who desired to safeguard the single irrigator.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole asked that the provison be read again, as he for one had not been quite able to grasp it.

His Excellency suggested that it would perhaps be more convenient if they were to postpone this for the time. They would have the proviso written out and sent round to the members, and consider it later on.

QUESTION OF FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

The Hon. Mr. K. R. Godbole then proposed the following amendment to the new Section 75, at the end of clause 2.

"and after omission of the words 'or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both' at the end of section 61 and also of the words 'or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both' at the end of section 62".

He said that section 75 was not very intelligible, that the punishment to be meted in the case of major works should apply to second class works which was fine and imprisonment. The provision made no difference between first and second class works. The first class works were managed by costly establishments. The second class works stood in localities far removed. He submitted in the case of outlying works, situated in an agricutural district, and surrounded by agriculturists who had cattle, it was usual for them to take the cattle to the tank for water. If one bullock broke through and broused on the grass, the agriculturist became liable to be punished with one month's imprisonment and rupees fifty as fine. It was not fair, as there was no one who was in charge of the tank, who could warn the man, or any notice put up. He was quite in favour of public property being safeguarded, but punishment should be meted with due regard to conditions. The punishment should be simply one of fine.

The Hon. Mr. S. G. H. Hidayatallah in supporting the amendment, said that the Act made a man punishable for no act of his. The man was responsible, not only for the damage, but could be imprisoned.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh further supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr said that much that had been said seemed to be on the assumption that the offender would be punished but the punishment was left to the discretion of the Magistrate. If they did not allow the Magistrate this discretion, the man would plead that his cattle strayed without his intention, and would thereby be encouraged. He did not think that petty cases would be dealt with by Magistrates as though they were heinous offences.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgh in supporting the amendment criticised Mr. Orr's remarks. If great damage was done, he said, there was provision in the Penal Code to deal with such cases.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, further supported the amendment. Regarding Mr. Orr's argument in favour of mattters being allowed to the discretion of the Magistrate, he said it would be just as reasonable as to argue that Magistrate ought to have the power not only to sentence to fines or imprisonment, but to both. He urged that they ought to make a distinction between legal offences and offences due to carelessness or ignorance.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis, speaking against the amendment submitted that as a matter of fact the second class works were not a long way off. He had one once in his back gardens. Such works were extremely numerous and in populated localities. He pointed out to the Council that when Mr. Godbole was an Excutive Engineer, a prominent feature of his (Mr. Godbole's) reports was the attention he drew to his lack of power to punish those who caused wilful damage. There were certain villages where there would be works, one of which would be a first class work and one a second class work. There was no adequate reason to distinguish between these works. The passing of the amendment would lead to an anomaly of the law for which there was no excuse.

The Hon. Moulvie Rafinddin Ahmad supported the amendment. He said that the official explanations that had been offered were more confusing than lucid. No harm could possibly result from the passing of the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi said in support of the amendment that it was right to treat the works that were owned and carried on by the people in a more lenient manner than first class works, and even if the amendment was carried there were sufficient safe-guards for the upkeep of second class works. Officials were anxious to retain as much power as possible in their hands. Mr. Curtis failed to see any difference between first class works and second class works; the difference was that one was owned and contributed to by the people; and the Bill made such people liable to both imprisonment and fine.

The Hon. Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas said that Mr. Curtis had failed to see the difference between the two classes of works. The difference was that one was first class and the other second class. If they had first class and second class works, they should have first class punishments and second class punishshments. (Laughter). The question had to be dealt with on its own merits.

Mr. Kamat, Mr. Upasani and Mr. Sathe further supported the amendment.

OPPOSITION TO AMENDMENT.

Sir H. E. E. Proctor, said that he was at a loss to follow the arguments of the supporters of the amendment. If they objected to imprisonment for all similar offences, he could understand it, but they only objected to such punishment for second class works. If one was punishable, the other ought to be

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass also said he was unable to follow the arguments of the supporters of the amendment. The only argument in its favour came from Mr. Belvi, i.e., that the minor works were built and maintained by the people. He believed that a large number of works were maintained by Government. If that was so there was no reason why difference should be made between major and minor works.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah Mehta, said that Sir Henry Proctor and Mr. Samaldass had complained that they found it difficult to understand the arguments of the supporters of the amendment. He found it difficult to follow the logic of Mr. Samaldass or Sir Henry Proctor's arguments. The Act with reference to the major works was not before them because in the major Act there was provision for imprisonment. He did not see why they should permit what he considered a great hardship on the people. He was sorry that Ali Baba's letters had gone out of fashion—(laughter)—and were not read now There was set forth the hard lot of those cultivators, who exhibited a great spirit of resignation and content. These men were covered with a mesh—he did not use the word in an invidious sense—of various taxes. Now they were made liable to imprisonment by an act of carelessness.

THE RYOTS' LOT.

There was a great deal of difference between a major work and a minor work, as the latter might include a well. It was hard enough to be fined. He put it to the Council whether it was fair to propose such a penalty for a small lapse. It was urged that they could depend on the officers who carried out the work to use their discretion. He had the greatest admiration for officers, not only in this Presidency, but all over India, for the way in which they carried out their work, but he spoke from a long experience of a number of years of officers who had their own way of looking at things. Therefore it was, that he keenly felt that these ryots, whose lot was hard, should not be enmeshed into liability and fines, etc. Major works were dealt with in another Act and could not be dealt with at the time. He said it was not right after taking charge of wokrs owned by the people, that they should be made liable, under the various sections of the Act, to penalties of this nature. It was quite enough to take away the ownership in public interest, but having done so, he prayed to God they should be left alone so far as fine or imprisonment was concerned.

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow said that the whole of the discussion had been shunted on to lines where it had no business to be. To one from outside who had no previous knowledge of the subject, it would seem that Government had brought a Bill to get hold and deprive people of property and then punish them without regard to what they had done. All they were asking was simply that in cases which were bad, they have the right to imprison. The Hon. Mr. Godbole had drawn a moving picture of the man with ten bullocks, one of which had strayed, and nibbled a leaf for which he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The section said "whoever left his cattle willingly to graze." They were not particularly anxious to get hold of people and put them in prison. They had much to do besides.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: I am not so sure of that.

Mr. Barrow: I am addressing His Excellency.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow continuing said that the Penal Code required that intent to cause mischief was proved. It was intended to punish an offence that was deliberate. The old argument that magistrates should not be entrusted with powers lest they abused it, had again been trotted out. Sir Pherozeshah had said that he could draw on his experience of mamlatdars and magistrates who overstepped the work. On the other hand there were numbers of officers who could be relied on to do their duty.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta: Yes, there are.

"A SERIOUS MISDESCRIPTION."

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he was sorry to have to begin again by taking exception once more to a statement made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Yesterday he had to protest against the word confiscation, and that protest His Excellency had been so good that morning as to confirm and emphasise. He was sorry his friend Sir Pherozeshah was not there to listen to that As it was he had thought fit that morning to use a phrase about that Bill taking away the right of ownership of certain persons. That was a very serious misdescription of the character of this Bill. He did not think, in arguing the case whether there should or should not be imprisonment, that it was at all justifiable to bring in such a serious misdirection of the effect of this Bill. He felt bound to make that protest because he felt it was not right to talk about confiscation or taking away the right of ownership. Proceeding to reply to the debate Sir Richard said he had not heard any reason of any substantial kind why any work maintained partly by the Government and partly by the people themselves should receive any less protection against offences committed against it, than a work which was maintained entirely by the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole then replied to the debate.

"WANT OF PERSPECTIVE."

His Excellency said he must confess to a sense almost of amazement at what seemed to him the want of perspective in a great number of the speeches he had listened to that morning. He said that with the utmost possible respect. There seemed to be running through a great many of the speeches a sort of general sense that imprisonment was a very bad thing, and while that was a perfectly arguable point of view, and a matter that might be discussed on a suitable occasion, it was not the question they had to discuss that morning. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said the major work of argument did not come into the question. If that was so he disagreed entirely with the mover of the amendment, whom he had supported, for in the note of Dissent which Mr. Godbole put forward he said that minor works would be less efficiently maintained than major works and that the latter would be much better supervised. What was the position? It appeared to be this:—Two individuals did an equally culpable action on a major and a minor work. The first was either to be fined or imprisoned, and the second was only to be fined. Why? Because there was more supervision on the major work, and less on the minor, surely a more astonishing argument or proposal he had never heard. He did hope that members of the Council would have some sense of perspective in regard to these matters. It seemed to him they were all carried away by the idea of this matter of imprisonment generally. As he said, at the proper time the Government would alaways be ready to consider that matter, but for the moment they were only discussing the amendment.

A division was taken, and 18 voted for the amendment, and 28 against. The amendment was, therefore, lost.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole then moved that a proviso to section 31 be omitted, and said his object was to secure to those who suffered diminution of water supply owing to second class works should be entitled to the same privileges as those who suffered through first class works. Those who suffered through first class works were entitled to a remission of water rate, and he thought those who suffered from second class works should be entitled to a remission of the irrigation share of land revenue.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said the amendment would not have the effect the hon. member aimed at and the amendment was then withdrawn.

New section 75 was then passed.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani had an amendment on the paper that in new clause 76, which provides for the framing of a record of rights by "a revenue officer not below the rank of a Mamlatdar," the quoted words should be omitted and the words "a judicial officer not below the rank of a Sub-Judge" substituted. This amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani also had an amendment to this section providing for the addition to what the Record-of-Rights should contain, "matters afforded by the documents which the parties concerned or their witnesses might produce."

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he was prepared to accept that with slight modification. If the hon. member would agree to the following words "and any other documentary or oral evidence which the parties concerned or their withnesses may produce," he would accept it.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani accepted this suggestion and the amended motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani had also the following on the agenda paper:—

New section 80.—This section will produce a conflict of interest between Government and the owners of the works shown in the Record-of-Rights and it should be avoided by giving the benefit of improvement to the owners themselves, especially as it will not be possible to measure correctly the difference of supply at different times Government has been receiving assessment on these works at high consolidated rates and may well let the owners of the work enjoy the benefit of the improved supply.

The section should, therefore, be omitted or at least modified so as to give the owners equal interest with Government in the disposal of the additional supply and in any case preference to utilise it for themselves at a reasonable charge. If provision is made for protecting Government interest under this section corresponding provision to protect the ryots' interest should be included to provide for the loss to them in case of any deficiency in the supply at any time. The loss to them would be far greater than could be covered by a mere remission of assessment partial or total.

His Excellency said he could not accept this as an amendment. The hon member has inserted general expressions of opinion which he must refuse to accept in that shape.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: Shall we not be allowed to discuss that section? I would withdraw the amendment, but should like to discuss the section.

His Excellency: I cannot allow the hon. member to go into a general discussion on what he suggests. In future he must move his amendments in definite form.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani: Very well.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani again rose to move an amendment to section 81 that every holder of land to which the record of rights referred should be supplied with a copy of the same, free.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said that the whole copy of the record of rights could not possibly be required, but what they would do was to follow the general practice of supplying extracts regarding any particular holders' land on payment of one anna.

His Excellency suggested that the hon. member might accept the assurance that copies of such extracts would be supplied under the ordinary conditions.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani agreed and the amendment was withdrawn.

RECORD OF RIGHTS.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole then moved:—

New Section 81A.—The following section be added as section 81A after section 81 of clause 2.

"81A. Objections shall be invited to the above Record-of-Rights within a period of two months from the date of the same being published in the manner aforesaid. The Canal Officer entrusted with the preparation of Record-of-Rights shall consider such objections, if any, and shall then publish the Record-of-Rights as final Record in the manner specified in section 81 above."

He submitted that this Record-of-Rights would be a very important document to the parties interested. It would be a record of the rights they possessed, and it was important that they should have opportunities of placing their objections to it before the Canal Collector before the Record-of-Rights was published as a final record.

Sir Richard Lamb said that this question was raised by the Hon. Mr. Godbole in the Select Committee, and the Select Committee found that it was not necessary because in other classes adequate provision was made for the hearing of objections in the course of the preparation of the Record-of-Rights. He was still of opinion that the Select Committee was right.

His Excellency said he did not see that the insertion of the words his friend wished to put in would make any serious difference.

The amendment was defeated.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani moved that new section 83 which provided for the notice of a suit to be given to the Collector, should be omitted. He said they should not call upon the parties to make the Secretary of State a party to the suit. That would make litigation more costly and more difficult for the party. He did not see why they should thus make litigation costly.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis and the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth both said that section was necessary; while the Hon. Mr. Belvi supported the amendment.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said they had only taken what had been found to work satisfactorily in other provinces.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole moved an amendment for the omission of three paragraphs in section 84 which set out the petty works to be carried out by the land-holders. The position he had taken up was clearly set out in his minute of Dissent, which he proceeded to read, as follows:—

As Government get a considerable revenue from second-class irrigation works and do not spend heavily on their repairs in ordinary years, I consider that the irrigators should be relieved as far as practicable, of their responsibility sanctioned by long custom, of executing petty repairs. My idea is to appoint one or two patkaries or manegars for each important second-class irrigation work and make them responsible for executing all petty repairs, attending to water distribution and so on. The funds for the payment of these men should be the existing village funds supplemented by grants from Government. Such repairs as general periodical silt clearances, which cannot be executed and attended to by patkaries and manegars, should be made obligatory on the irrigators and the obligation enforced by law. Government should take into consideration the fact that all these second-class irrigation works were originally constructed from private and not from State funds, and the burdens on the irrigators under them should therefore be lightened as far as practicable.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis said that the only inference they could draw was that if the hon. gentleman had his way all repairs would be carried out by the Government. The whole beginning of this trouble was that he himself (Mr. Curtis) suggested it ten years ago, and the hon. gentleman (Mr. Godbole) as a district engineer of experience rejected the idea with scorn.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said the motion had his entire sympathy. He had a motion on the paper on the same subject, and if it could be tacked on to Mr. Godbole's motion it might save time.

His Excellency: I am afraid I must tell the hon. member that I cannot possibly allow the new section he wants to propose. This is a sort of general opinion, and I cannot possibly allow it. Any remarks my friend wishes to make he had better make on this amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said that the present arrangements were not satisfactory and led to a great deal of trouble, and the work should be taken up by the Government.

The Hon. Mr. Rodda entirely disagreed with what had been said by the mover, and the Hon. Mr. Kamat also spoke against the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Barrow, and the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb opposed the amendment, and Sir Richard said he had difficulty in following Mr. Godbole in his change of attitude.

The amendment was defeated.

The remaining sections of the Bill were then adopted one by one, and then the Council returned to the discussion of the proviso introduced in the morning by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb.

DISCUSSION ON THE PROVISO.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole suggested a slight amendment—that after the words "artificial reservoir," the words "or other irrigration work" be added in the proviso moved by Sir Richard Lamb.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said he was prepared to add the words "or water course supplied from such reservoir."

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said this would not cover all the irrigation works, and asked that the wording he suggested should be added.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb said the offer he had made just now is the utmost he could make, and he would remind his friend that this offer was being made in place of an amendment which had been thrown out.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said they were grateful for the concession, but would be even more grateful if the Government could accept his proposal.

His Excellency said he admired the persistence of the hon. member, but he had really squeezed the stone quite dry.

The proviso to clause 2 of sub-section 73 was then put and carried.

Sir Richard Lamb said that after the long debate they would not expect him to go into detail, and he therefore moved that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani said there was no particular hurry, and he proposed that the third reading be taken at the usual time and not now.

Sir Richard Lamb (hotly): I would tell the hon. member that the usual course is to read a Bill a third time immediately after the second reading. I beg also to draw the hon. member's attention to the fact that at the third reading no amendment of any kind can be moved except verbal amendments.

The Bill was then passed.

(Continued on page 10.)

SANDORIDES 'Lucana' CIGARETTES

LUCANA VIRGINIA	Rs. 2/8	per 100.
LUCANA TURKISH	3/8	" "
LUCANA EGYPTIAN	4/8	" "
LUCANA MITHRAS DUBEE	3/0	" "
LUCANA AMERICAN BLEND	2/4	" "
LUCANA MIXTURE (Pipe Tobacco)	6/8	" lb.

SOLE AGENTS:—
BOMBAY:

Tobler Palmer & Co
The Wine Merchants of the East

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE HON. MR. PATTANI.

The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani in moving the first reading of the Bill to further amend the District Municipal Act, said:—

The Bill now to be placed before the Council consists of a large number of amendments, most of them of minor importance, which have been brought to the notice of Government from time to time by officers of Government or by non-official gentlemen, and which have been finally collected together and brought into one Bill. The amendments may be divided roughtly into two classes:—Those which arise out of the growing importance of certain large cities, which make it necessary to assimilate their administration more closely to that of the City of Bombay; Defects that have come to light in the actual working of the Municipal Act.

In the first class come the provisions which enable a municipal commissioner to be appointed for municipal districts with a population of 150,000. The clauses in question follow closely the comparative clauses of the Bombay City Municipal Act which are shown in the margin of the Bill. The powers of the municipal commissioner will be those of the chief officer under the Act with certain powers added thereto. Some of the orders passed by the municipal commissioner will be subject to appeal by the municipality. The powers proposed to be given to the municipal commissioner will be considered by the Select Committee and can then be added to or decreased.

The provisions of the Bill regarding municipal commissioners are optional and it is not obligatory to appoint them at once. The intention, however, is to appoint one for Ahmedabad as soon as this can conveniently be done after the Bill has been passed. It has not yet been decided whether one will be appointed subsequently for Karachi or not. The population of the Karachi Municipality is barely 150,000, and they have already a chief officer there on Rs. 1,250. The need for immediate action there is therefore not so necessary as at Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY'S EXAMPLE.

I intend to propose that a representative of Ahmedabad and Karachi should be members of the Select Committee; so I will not discuss further the details regarding the appointment of the municipal commissioner. I do not anticipate that there will be any opposition to this proposal; but rather that the cities in question will feel honoured by the fact that their increasing importance has brought or is bringing them to the stage at which their administration can advantageously be assimilated to the administration which has worked so successfully in the metropolitan city of Bombay. I may add that the United Provinces have already had for some years officers of the Indian Civil Service on Rs. 1,200 as executive officers of the large cities of Allahabad and Cawnpore, though the title in that case is "Chairman of the Municipal Board."

Other provisions from the Bombay Municipal Act which are being applied to the mofussil are clauses 12 and 19, regarding the control of steam-whistles used by factories, and clause 17, which deals with the question of animals used for dairy purposes feeding on filthy matter. The former of these amendments is required for Ahmedabad and Sholapur in view of the increase of factories in these towns. The latter is needed for Mahabaleshwar and elsewhere.

Turning to the other class of amendments, the largest number of them have been proposed by the President of the Sholapur Municipality, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Sathe, who has been good enough to scrutinize the Act very carefully and to give us the benefit of his practical experience of its working. I will not discuss these amendments, which are contained in clauses 9, 16, 18, 20 and 21, any further, as the member will perhaps place his reasons for them before the Council. I will only inform the hon. member that the additional suggestions made by him were also carefully considered by Government; and, though they were not included in the Bill, some of them may perhaps be adopted later on.

Out of the other amendments, taking them in their order, clause 3 requires a residential qualification for candidates who wish to serve as councillors. This follows the Madras Act and Government consider it desirable, in order to foster healthy local self-government.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN ELECTIONS.

Clauses 6 and 7 are intended to strike at corrupt practices in elections. Here also, that is in clause 6, the Madras Act is followed. Clause 7 is likewise very desirable, as it is necessary to give a busy officer like a collector sufficient time to investigate and decide whether to question the validity of an election or not. In this respect the collector is in quite a different position from a defeated candidate, who knows the facts of the particular election in which he was a candidate. Taking next clause 13; that clause deals with the farming of tolls. It does not enact anything new but merely legalize the existing practice. The reasons for the remaining provisions in the Bill are, I think, sufficiently explained in the statement of objects and reasons. It may be mentioned, however, that several of them arise out of actual difficulties which have occurred. Clause 4 (3), for instance, originated in a reference from the Nasik Municipality, and clause 16 in a Bandra case in which there was a difference of opinion between two of the Hon. Judges of the High Court in interpreting the expression "to erect a building" in section 96 of the Act.

We are fortunate in this enlarged Council in having a number of Members who are presidents or leading members of mofussil municipalities, and any defects in the Bill will no doubt be remedied by them in the Select Committee.

I move, therefore, that the Bill be read a first time, believing that it will effect a substantial improvement in the practical working of mofussil municipalities.

The Hon. Mr. G. H. Hidayatallah in supporting the first reading, said:—With reference to the resignation of a member, that according to the new regulations a resignation would not mean a resignation till it had been accepted by the President. The appointment was an honorary one, and a member would be compelled by the clause to serve against his will. It was thought the man would escape punishment by resigning, but he submitted that resignation was in itself a punishment. If his suggestion was not approved of by the Council, then he would suggest that in the new provision it be added that if the conduct of a councillor was considered disgraceful by a majority of the Council, the member be suspended for a number of meetings, but if it was so considered by three-fourths of the Council, the member should be permanently disqualified. Everywhere there was party spirit, and it would be easy to remove a member and deal such drastic punishment that a member could not re-enter the Council.

REPRESENTATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

Regarding the appointment of a Commissioner the speaker said that he welcomed the change which would provide a Commissioner for towns with over a population of a lakh and a half. There were municipalities in towns having 25,000 Mohamedans, but with no Mohamedan member. He did not want communal representation, as such a suggestion would only evoke a storm of protest from some of the members. He only wanted His Excellency to extend the principle of separate electorates to the Mahomedans in Sind.

His Excellency: I hardly think the question of nomination or election of Mahomedans or any other section of the community has any reference in the Bill. It is very interesting, but I do not think it has anything to do with the Bill.

The Hon. Sardar Sir C. Madhavlal then spoke on the Bill. He considered the provision for the appointment of Commissioners to the larger towns as the main feature of the Bill. He admitted the desirability of giving to municipalities such as that of Ahmedabad a Municipal Commissioner, but expressed himself as sceptical as regards its ability to bear the extra burden of the cost, and hoped that Government would realise the strain on the Municipalities and help them by sharing the cost.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that the Bill was an attempt for the first time to apply the principles of the Bombay City Municipality Act to moffusil Municipalities. He had always held that it was a procedure Government, was bound to come to at some time or another, and such application would enable them to employ a Commissioner, where a system like the Bombay Municipality could be worked. In Bombay it was absolutely necessary to have a highly responsible officer, and it was also necessary that such an officer should be of high standing and importance. If that was not adhered to, the system was bound to be a failure.

Referring to section 16 of the District Municipal Act, which gave the Governor-in-Council power to remove, on the recommendation of the Municipality, a member for disgraceful conduct, he said that some misconception was placed on Section 15. It was not intended to place a punishment on the erring councillor, but with the idea of getting rid of an undesirable councillor. If it was intended to put a stigma on the councillor, the legislature would not have allowed it without giving the man an opportunity of being put on his trial. He therefore most strongly protested against the attempt which was made to shackle the individual liberty of resigning from any place which one had entered. If it was desired a resolution could be moved on the conduct of any member, and the Municipality of Bombay had to do it on one or two occasions. He urged the member in charge of the Bill to consider this carefully in select committee.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe expressed himself in favour of having executive officers to perform executive functions. There appointment was in the hands of Government, but the Municipalities ought to be consulted. He thought the resignation of a member ought to be considered sufficient punishment In Municipalities feeling often ran high with regard to the power given to Collectors to challenge an election. Rival candidates always watched their interests. It was an every-day experience that at election times feeling ran high, and the provision would enable busy bodies to send anonymous letters to the Commissioner to take advantage of the clause. As candidates could go to law this seemed superfluous. He suggested that the Bill should be sent to the different municipalities before it was considered by the Select Committee, so that the latter would know the opinion of the districts.

The Hon. Mr. Naik and the Hon. Mr. Rodda supported the first reading.

The Hon. Mr. Harichanrai Kishandas also spoke on the provision of a Municipal Commissioner. He said that while a Commissioner was desirable or necessary for a large city like Bombay, it was not necessary for cities of a lakh and a half or even two lakhs population. He read an extract from Mr. Gokhale's speech at the passing of the District Municipal Act, which urged that the appointment of a Commissioner was really a retrogression of self-government. If a Municipality had done good work it would be a slur on them to remove the executive work from them and put it in the hands of a commissioner. He quoted the instance of Ahmedabad which was going to have a Commissioner. He regarded it as a retrograde rather than a forward step. He thought that to get a good Commissioner it would be necessary to appoint one of the status of a Collector, which would cost about Rs. 25,000 a year. It should be remembered that Bombay was the only Municipality in India that had a Commissioner. He thought the Chief Executive officer should be called Chief Officer rather than Commissioner. It was evident that the intention of the framers of the Bill was to appoint an I.C.S. man. At Karachi they had several officers who had left their mark in the City who were not I.C.S., men. Regarding disqualification, he urged that voluntary workers had a right to resign. He did not favour the Collector having the right to challenge any election. At present whenever there was the slightest cause the defeated candidate came forward. He also favoured the sending of the Bill to the various Municipalities.

The Council then adjourned till Tuesday, 11-30 a.m.

HOW THE MEMBERS VOTED.

NAMES OF THOSE FOR AND AGAINST IN THE DIVISIONS.

The voting on the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr. Godbole on the subject of one-man irrigation works, in which there was a tie at Monday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, was as follows:—

For the amendment.—Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Godbole, Mr. Hidayatallah, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Kamat, the Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. Khandalavala, Mr. Peerbhoy, Mr. Samaldas, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Naik, Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Parekh, Mr. Patel, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Rodda, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Upasani, Mr. Vishandas.—22.

Against the amendment.—The President, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Hill, Mr. Pattani, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Curtis, Mr. De Monte, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Kothari, the Chief of Kurundwad, Mr. Graham, Mr. Jukes, Mr. Lyons, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Mr. Orr, Sir H. Proctor, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Sprott, Mr. Turner, Mr. McBain.—22.

On the amendment to section 75 of the Bill to amend the Irrigation Act, moved by the Hon. Mr. Godbole at yesterday's meeting, the voting was as follows:—

For the amendment.—Mr. Ahmad, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Bhurgri, Mr. Edroos, Mr. Godbole, Mr. Hidayatallah, Mr. Kamat, Mr Peerbhoy, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Paranjpye, Mr. Parekh, Mr. Patel, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Rodda, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Upasani, Mr. Vishandas.—18.

Against the amendment.—The President, Sir Richard Lamb, Mr. Hill, Mr. Pattani, Mr. Jukes, Mr. Orr, Mr. Lyons, Mr. McBain, Mr. Samaldas, Mr. Naik, Mr. Ramanbhai Nilkanth, Sir H. Proctor, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Sprott, Mr. Turner, the Advocate-General, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Chinoy, Mr. Curtis, Mr. De Monte, Mr Dunlop, Mr. Graham, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Thakor of Kerwada, Mr. Khandalavala, Mr. Kothari, the Chief of Kurundwad.—28.

RACIAL DISTINCTION IN SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When so much is done nowadays to promote better feelings, between the Europeans and Indians, is it not heart-rending to find where one would least expect, that some Anglo-Indian schools foster a race hatred of the worst order by studiously keeping the European children aloof from the Indian students. It is really a sin to blame the generations turned out by these schools. The young mind has been taught to observe this aloofness and unknowingly perpetrates the attendant acts born of this aloofness inculcated by men and women that ought to have known better. There is nothing imperial about the aloofness which observed for years in schools, grows into a second nature. We, on whom this aloofness is inflicted, simply call it by the euphemistic term of bad breeding, and bad breeding is an insinuation or an imputation one does not savour.

To come to the point, my daughter attends the Clare Road convent. She complains that they are not allowed to mix with European or Eurasian children, are taught in classse where there are exclusively Indian children, and poor native christians whose parents generally belong to a very low state of society. When Indian parents pay the best fees to have their children mix indiscriminately with Europeans, and thus pick up the language and other good characteristic, is it fair that they should be herded with children who unfortunately don't make for what is good in society.

When Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the school a few days back, the Parsee girls were not allowed to enter the hall where the reception took place. Her Ladyship was, however, requested to visit the English teaching classes (as the classes for non-Europeans are called) and she herself must have been struck by this most invidious distinction.

I write this letter in the hope that it may catch the eye of Her Excellency who with her immense sympathy and her large popularity, will do all in her power to stem the poison of ill feelings at is very source and thus remove the great indigity that is heaped on Indian children.

I myself attended St. Mary's School, and be it said to the credit of the Jesuit Fathers, whose names are inspired in our hearts, that they never heaped such insults on the Indian youths but did all they could to elevate the character. To sum up the whole, what elevation of character could children, thus snubbed at the very outset, be capable of?

Yours etc.,

A. K. KHAMBATA.

Bombay, March 9th.

AN OLD OFFENDER'S CRIME 5.

COMMITTAL FOR ENHANCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 17.

The Sessions Judge of the Bangalore Division has committed an old offender, a European named Richard Nicholson, to the High Court Sessions of Madras for enhancement of punishment on several charges of cheating viz., the manager of the Mysore railway refreshment room of the charges for meals and other persons in the city in respect of motor and cart fares, the accused falsely representing himself to be a mining prospector. Sitting as J. P., the Judge found that his powers were insufficient to inflict a sufficiently deterrent sentence. Nicholson had been previously convicted in India and Burma of similar offences.

The "Express", Bankipore, which was started as a hebdomadal in July last, has now developed into a tri-weekly. The other paper in Bankipore is the "Behares" which is a daily.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

MR. CLAUDE HILL'S SPEECH.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Bombay Scottish Education Society's Schools took place yesterday at the Town Hall, Bombay, in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. C. H. A. Hill presided and gave away the prizes.

The Rev. Gray, the Secretary, read the Report from which the following are extracts:—

Tested by public examinations our pupils have, as usual, done remarkably well. From our Byculla School three candidates were presented for the Second Grade Art Examination and all passed: two were sent up for the Matriculation and duly passed; one boy was sent up for the High School Examination and passed with second class honours. From the John Connon School 12 candidates appeared for the First Grade Art Examination, 6 for the Second, and 3 for the Third. Of these ten passed the First Grade, all six passed the Second, and all three the Third Grade. Four candiates were presented for the Matriculation Examination and all passed. One candidate was presented for the High School and Scholarship Examination. He took first class honours, with distinction in English, French and Mathematics, and was awarded one of the three Government Scholarships offered for competition to all the European High Schools in the Bombay Presidency. There were 12 competing schools at the last examination. Two girls were presented for the Cambridge Higher Local Examination held last December; both have been declared to have passed. Another Junior Government Scholarship has fallen to a John Connon boy who heads the list of the three successful competitors from the European Schools of this city.

The Jardine Gold Medalist for 1913 is Mani Chichgar.

The Society's Silver Medal for the Dux boy goes to E. A. J. Abraham.

As usual Scripture instruction has been given in all classes of the schools.

Mr. D. M. Inglis also spoke.

The pupils then went through an interesting programme of songs, action-songs and recitations, a Highland Fling executed by the students of the John Connon School being loudly applauded.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill then addressed the assembly. He said:—

It appears to be entirely futile to protest that I am not a Scotchman; and in future I think that I shall have to lay claim to Scottish citizenship on the grounds of the frequency with which I have been privileged to trespass upon Scottish territory on occasions of this sort. But if I am not Scotch, at all events I am able to appreciate the incalculable contributions which Scotland has made in all parts of the world not only to British prestige and British influence but to that higher cause which we flatter ourselves we also have at heart—namely, the spread of knowledge and the expansion of all that is best in our own civilization.

Not long ago I was privileged to preside at the Prize distribution at the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, where Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have done such splendid work; and to-day it is with real pleasure that I am able to be present. What your schools—the schools of the Scottish Education Society—are doing needs no commendation from me. Your report speaks for itself; and shows that the north British determination to do with all one's might whatever one's hands find to do is as marked out here in Bombay as it is north of the Tweed.

WAVE OF ENTHUSIASM.

We are, at the present moment,—and it is a matter for real congratulation,—at the top of a wave of enthusiasm for the cause of education in India. Thanks to prosperous seasons and (I think we English may claim) to statesmanlike finance on the part of the Government of India and of the provincial improving education. Of course you realize, as well as I, that the vast bullk of the available resources are properly devoted to the furthering of the cause of education—especially primary education—among the people of India in the Government schools. I do not think there is much serious criticism of the general principles underlying the Government's educational policy; but there has been some serious criticism of the methods in respect of secondary and higher education in relation to the personnel of the educational services and their methods of recruitment. This is not the place in which to embark either upon a discussion or defence of those methods or the results; but it is relevant to refer to the matter for this reason. You, the volunteer forces (so to speak) in the cause of education on Western lines in India, are in a very specially advantageous position for setting up a standard, and establishing an influence. You, operating side by side and in general accord with Government officials, are nevertheless free to mark out your own special line and to work along it, provided that the general scheme and standards are worked up to. You are free from the fetters regulating methods of recruitment, rates of salary, and so forth: and you have opportunities and means of inculcating moral standards and impressing ideals which are difficult to realize in more official institutions. What you produce, as a result of the line you take, is therefore of special interest—and I may say at once that it is of special value.

From all I hear, as well as from what your report says, the outturn of your schools has been of a very high standard from every point of view, and this should be a matter of very special gratification to your staff. I have not the least doubt that the progress of your schools in the future will more than maintain its past high rate of advance; for with a staff such as is described by your Principal there can be no doubt whatever. At Byculla Mr. Macrae will bring to bear the experience he has gained of teaching in Scotland and the admirable results attained by pupils at both schools will, I hope, even be excelled in the future. I cordially echo, on behalf of Government—to whom as I have hinted his work is of as great value as it is to your Society—the appreciation expressed of the devoted labours of your Principal Mr. Wilkinson.

BUILDING SCHEMES.

And now I come to what I know is the portion of my remarks which you are specially waiting for—namely those relating to your building schemes. This is, so to speak (like Christmas), the season for giving; and all of us become, at the time of framing the Budget, sturdy beggars. Every department comes clamouring round Sir Richard Lamb, asking for more: and I fancy that it is only his innate magnanimity which prevents his stigmatising me personally as the bane of his life—at this season! But I wish here to repeat, what I said a few days ago, that where educational needs are at issue, and where really good cause can be shown, the Finance Member has been more than generous. To come closer to your own needs. The situation is as follows. Originally you anticipated that a sum of Rs. 45,000 would be required to carry into effect the improvements and additions required for your John Connon School: and towards that necessity we found ourselves justified (and able) to grant a sum of Rs. 25,000. Incidentally I may remark that a letter dated 6th March from your Honorary Secretary to the Inspector betrayed needless alarm: for the Inspector was mistaken in telling Mr. Gray that the grant of Rs. 25,000 must be expended before March 31st. The grant (being from the Imperial grant), while subject to the rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, is carried forward until the conditions are complied with and the grant claimed; and this can be done only when the plans and estimates are settled, the agency chosen, and the work ready for commencement.

Now the Imperial grant—of which you got the Rs. 25,000—is exhausted, so we have to see how much we ourselves can find from our own resources and how much we are justified in devoting to the buildings so urgently needed here. It appears that instead of Rs. 45,000, the building is now estimated to cost Rs. 77,000 if it is to provide in a really satisfactory manner for what is urgently needed to enable your teaching to keep up-to-date. In other words, after crediting our grant of Rs. 25,000, you still have to find Rs. 52,000. Your request is, I understand it, that Government will, from the ordinary allotment, sanction a sum equal to half the deficiency—*i.e.* Rs. 26,000—and if possible give a further special grant from any special funds available. As I have indicated we have no more special funds to draw upon, so that we cannot literally comply with your precise request; but we do recognize that the value of the educational work being done in your schools—work so largely voluntary in basis and essence—cannot well be overstated; and that every possible assistance should be given you in order to have the accommodation necessary to enable you to do your splendid work to the best possible advantage. For these reasons, it has been found possible to treat your present demand for building somewhat more liberally than could be claimed in ordinary circumstances, and I am therefore able to announce that Sir R. Lamb has agreed to promise you as grant-in-aid a sum of Rs. 57,000 including the 25,000 already granted. This still leaves on you the responsibility for collecting a considerable sum of money, but I feel assured that a special appeal by your Society will ensure that the requisite funds are made available

PLAY GROUND PROBLEM.

And now I want to turn to another aspect of the Report—that which deals with the girls schools and the playground problem. I understand that practically no girls school in Bombay with the exception of your new Agripada school has a playground of its own and that there is a movement on foot—and that the Director of Public Instruction has been approached regarding it—to ask that space be allotted for a joint playground for all the girls schools of Bombay. That seems a very modest—as well as most reasonable—request; and one that should be complied with. But open spaces are precisely what are most difficult to come by, within easy reach of the Fort. It is true we have the Maidans, the Oval and the Kennedy Sea Face: but every available square yard on those areas has already been earmarked for boys' grounds or Gymkhanas. The fact that boys and young men's needs should hold such priority is due to Indian conditions and customs; and not, I hasten to say for my own protection, to any anti-suffrage views held by Lord Willingdon's Government. But the fact remains that there is great difficulty in finding space on the areas named. Now pending the possibility of enlarging our available space, is it not possible for those interested—and I know Mrs. Gray is greatly interested—in this question to constitute a small Committee to find for themselves a practicable site? Is it necessary (having regard to the fact that you want a ground for *all* the girls schools—and they are widely distributed) to come to the south of the Fort? Is there no space more to the north which would serve the purpose? Is it perhaps worth while to approach the Municipality with reference to the prospective park south of Clark Road and east Tardeo Road, with a view to periodical reservation of a portion of that area as a playground? I am not trying to foist you off on to some one else: but suggesting that you should leave no stone unturned towards securing your object. I think the need is an urgent one, and if it is possible for us to facilitate the arrangement in any way we shall be only too glad to do it.

It has been a great pleasure to me to preside here to-day. I have learnt something—if only by seeing the present pupils of your schools. You—the staff as well as the boys and girls—may well be gratified by the examination results achieved during the past year. But, as is quite apparent from the Report, you do not rely on scholastic achievement alone. You, the Scots abroad, have imposed on yourselves everywhere a very high standard of obligation. Wherever the British flag flies there you are found not only in relatively preponderating numbers, in trade, in the administration and in organization but wherever you have gone there you have taken up more than your share of the burden of the higher responsibility. Whether in Canada, Australia, China or India there you are found, not only engaged on material work but furthering also the moral welfare of the land and the peoples among whom you have taken up your abode. Here in Bombay there is no exception to this rule; and just as in Mahim you are caring for the orphans in a strange land, so here you are applying the high standards of Scotland to the upbringing of youth. You, the boys and girls who owe your education to the devoted men and women on the staff of this Society, will, I know, prove worthy of the self-denial and devotion lavished upon you: and show your appreciation of it in your after lives. (Lond applause.

Mrs. Hill then gave away the prizes, and the proceedings terminated with hearty votes of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Hill.

FIRE AND BURGLARY

are two great and common enemies; foes who do not serve you with an ultimatum, but who attack mercilessly and with absolutely no warning whatsoever. It takes very little time for the former to establish formidableness in the factory, warehouse, hotel, hospital, railway station, power house, bank office, etc. It is the unpreparedness for fire that always makes the danger to life and property so terrible. Safeguard, therefore, your property and human lives by installing the

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

If a fire occurs or if burglars are at work, little time would elapse before discovery by the watchman, who is controlled by a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which ensures the faithful carrying out of the duties allotted to the watchman and which compels him, at such intervals as may be fixed by those who employ him, to regularly visit all parts of a building under his supervision. Without a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

which registers, accurately the time of each visit to various parts of his beat, there can be no certainty as to whether the watchman has faithfully patrolled his rounds or has slept through the whole or any part of the night.

It will be apparent from what we have stated that the work of early detection of fire or burglary is possible with a

WATCHMAN'S TELL TALE WATCH

and such early detection will enable the capture of burglars and in the case of fire an opportunity of dealing with it before it spreads and defeats the possibilities of any

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

which has now become an essential adjunct to every building of importance and which we can also instal where necessary, having been appointed Sole Agents in India for the only

HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

in this world which can effectively deal with petrol, carbide or electric fires in addition to fires of any description. The

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is the only extinguisher that will put out every kind of fire in its incipient state, no matter how it starts or what is burning—curtain fires, stove fires, chimney fires, fires caused by overturned lamps, etc. Pyrene will put out fires having their origin in such materials as oily wastes, shavings, turpentine and shellac.

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will conquer fires on which water and chemical solutions containing water are useless, for Pyrene is the only extinguisher that triumphs over fires resulting from the ignition of benzine, gasoline, acetylene or carbide.

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will subdue electrical fires without damage to insulation or apparatus, and it will do so without risk or danger; for a stream of Pyrene has been directed upon a circuit carrying 110,000 volts without the least harm to the operator. Such a performance is impossible with any other Hand Fire Extinguisher of any type, containing water, and there is no other extincteur on the market that does not contain water

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the latest achievement of the Scientific world in Fire Extinguishing Compounds, is an essential adjunct to every building, every garage, and every motor car in or out of a garage, as Pyrene in contact with fire is instantly transformed into a heavy dry cohering non-poisonous gas blanket which embraces the flames and completely smothers them.

Further particulars of this valuable chemical compound and apparatus will be published in subsequent advertisements but meanwhile we will be pleased to explain the uses more fully of the

PYRENE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

and later, to give practical demonstrations of its merits to anyone interested.

If, therefore, you are thinking of installing Hand Fire Extinguishers in any establishment under your control kindly consider the claim of the Champion

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LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE.

A GENERAL SLUMP.

IDLE AND DEPRESSED MARKETS.

TURKEY'S LATENT STRENGTH.

PARIS BOURSE AND EGYPTIAN SECURITIES.

The Stock markets were idle and depressed during mail week and the position abroad went from bad to worse. There has been, in fact, a general slump.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 27.

The week on the Stock Exchange has been one of idle depression and there have been more than enough influences to account for this. In the first place the position abroad has gone from bad to worse. We have had the Mexican trouble developing on such serious lines that a time has arrived when "something must be done." Of the position in Brazil I speak later in this latter, but I may mention in passing that any good that reports of financial support may have done is more than counterbalanced by the heavy sales of Brazilian issues from Paris, showing that trouble hangs over that centre. Europe does not give much encouragement anywhere, and the Ulster trouble had more adverse influence on business than either members of the market or scribes care to acknowledge. The last state of China is worse than the first.

Added to all this must be certain monetary influences at Home which account for the tightening of rates in the open market. The most important of these is the approaching end of the financial year. It must be remembered that we are a heavily taxed nation and that the great department of the State over which the Chancellor of the Exchequer presides has not only taxed us heavily but takes care that it gets its pound of flesh, as money is badly wanted. Therefore, until the taxes are got in we are not likely to see much ease in the money market. On the other hand this explanation should dispose of the fear that the Bank of England directors will raise the Standard Rate of discount.

With all these unpleasant influences it is quite cheering to read what our representative Sir Adam Block has to say with regard to the Ottoman debt. In spite of the costly wars with Italy and her Balkan neighbours, Turkey appears to be still full of latent strength. In the course of his report Sir Adam points out that the Balkan War was the severest blow that Turkey had received since 1878, yet the revenues ceded to the Bondholders have amply sufficed for the payment of the interest and Sinking Fund of the debt. The Turkish Government have had great difficulty to make both ends meet and great credit is due to them for having scrupulously respected their engagements to their creditors.

A GENERAL SLUMP.

As will be seen from the table I have set out below Home Rails have shared to the full in the general slump. A fall in Canadian Pacifics is not only due to the general weakness all round, but traffic decreases have frightened some Berlin holders who are in a panicky mood about everything just now. The rumours about the Canadian Northern being absorbed by the Canadian Pacific which I referred last week, have been officially denied. Grand Trunk Railway issues have been a dull and neglected market.

Considering the alarming developments of the political position in Mexico, Mexican Rails have been comparatively well held, but Brazilian issues have had a slump. Other markets have supplied little of interest, and practically nothing cheerful.

Some idea of the fall that has taken place in our Stock markets during the present month may be gathered from the following list of Home Railway Stocks. As you know I have always taken a cautious tone with regard to this market, but I must confess that the depression revealed by these quotations is by no means justified.

Stock.	Highest this year.	Price now.
Caledonian Deferred	21⅜ ...	16 5/8 (x½)
Great Central Preferred...	34½ ...	31
Great Eastern	54½ ...	49½
Great Western	120 ...	199
Hull and Barnsley	70 ...	61¾ (x2)
London and North Western	140½ ...	136½
Deferred	40 5/8 ...	38½
London and South Western		
Brighton "A"	97 7/8 ...	90½ (x4½)
London, Chatham and Dover.	18 ...	17½
Metropolitan District ...	32 11/16 ...	30⅝
North-Eastern "Consols" ...	129 3/8 ...	129⅛
South Eastern Deferred ...	59 13/16 ...	54
Midland Deferred	77½ ...	76½

The public has of course been frightened to a great extent by dearer money, which they think will be followed by a higheer bank rate. But the latter development is quite unlikely. Distrust of the political situation at Home and abroad is a very strong interests.

DANGEROUS SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

Reverting to the subject of Brazil, I learn that some of the big houses are putting their heads together with a view to finding a solution to the present dangerous situation. It is certainly time that something of the sort was done. It is nearly a year ago that I pointed out in my letters that, whereas in times past industrial and mining ventures were the inflated and questionably managed enterprises that caused all the trouble to shareholders and Stock Exchange interests, Government and municipal securities abroad are likely to furnish the scandals of the immediate future. Unfortunately this is proving too true, though I had scarcely expected my words of ill-omen to have been verified so soon. Huge blocks of Brazilian railway shares are being offered on Paris and North American account. This seems to justify rumours of impending failures in those countries; failures that are likely to be of a serious nature. The fall in the price of Brazilian railway issues has been very heavy indeed and many investors in this country are seriously affected.

FRENCH ATTENTION TO EGYPTIAN SECURITIES.

Egypt had an indifferent experience commercially and financially a year ago, and the several securities connected with that country, on our Stock Exchange more than shared in the general idleness and depression. Although we stole a march on our French neighbours in the matter of the Suez Canal shares, Paris has always been quicker-witted in the matter of Egyptian interests than ourselves and is still the more enterprising city. The Paris Bourse a few days ago realised that the excellent cotton crop will have its due effect and began paying favourable attention to Egyptian shares, and it is more than likely that this will be followed by further interest in the immediate future. Even at the moment advices indicate a resumption of activity, while facts and figures relating to the progress of the country certainly support the optimistic views now gaining credence. The Report of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission for 1913 shows the favourable state of the finances of the country. Including the balance of £E750,000 brought forward, the receipts of the Commission amounted to £E4,838,000. The service of the public debt required £E307,000 for the guaranteed three per cents., £E1,062,000 for the Preferential Loan, and £E2,182,000 for the Unified Loan, making a total of £E3,551,000, which becomes increased to £E3,587,000 on the inclusion of the administrative expenses of the Commission. Of the balance, £E153,000 has been set aside for the interest service (on March 1, 1914) of the three per cent. Guaranteed Loan, £E1,070,000 has been brought forward to 1914, and the slight surplus has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Land shares have been the chief centre, upon the expectation of more active dealings which are anticipated with the advent of very cheay money. The Stock Exchange is also reckoning upon the general expansion in net earnings in respect of the past year's operations, the reports for which are due to be published very shortly. In some cases it is thought possible that the rate of distribution will be raised.

Egypt shows many signs of improvement commercially, but Egyptian markets have been affected by the unprecedented depression prevailing throughout last year.

APPRECIATION OF SECURITIES.

Invaluable to those who would study the true meaning in round figures of movements on the Stock Exchange are the summaries given in the Bankers' Magazine every month. From a valuation taken at the beginning of February it seems that notwithstanding the set-back in Stock Exchange securities whch occurred during the week previous, the rise during the earlier part of the period covered by the valuation was so enormous that on balance our list of 387 repreesntative stocks shows an appreciation for the month of no less than £66,000,000, which is quite the heaviest gain during any one month for a very long time past. Moreover, it must be remembered that it follows a gain for the preceding month of over 48 millions, so that since the beginning of the present year our list of stocks may be said to have appreciated by something like £114,000,000, the rally which occurred during the last ten days of 1913 being comparatively small. For the past month the exact movement was as follows:—

Aggregate value of 387 representative securities on January 20th, 1914	£3,389,478,000
Aggregate value of 387 representative securities on February 20th, 1914	3,455,452,000
Increase	£65,974,000

From the details which follow it will be seen that, apart from a decline in Financial, Land and Investment shares, every department of the Stock Exchange has shared in the general appreciation. Consols at one time during the month rose to 77½, and some idea of the set-back which had occurred at the time of our calculations may be gathered from the fact that Consols on February 20th stood at about 76. Even so, however, there is an advance of over £20,000,000 to note in British Funds, while other high-class investment stocks were very strong, a feature being the further marked rise in Prior-charge stocks of English railways, while the Ordinary stocks are up over £7,500,000, or about 2½ per cent. Railways in British possessions and Foreign railways have also gained considerably, but American securities have been comparatively neglected throughout the month, and, after firmness for a time, show only a very small gain on balance.

THE DEPORTED LABOUR LEADERS.

Photo by Central News.

The arrival in London.

Left to right:-Mr. A. Watson, Mr. J. T. Bain, Mr R. Burns Waterson, Mr. H. J. Poutsma, Mr. Mason, Mr. McKerrell, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Morgan.

ADVICE TO PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS.

WELFARE OF PROVINCE AS A WHOLE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Mar. 16.

In laying the foundation-stone of the second Islamia High School in Lahore, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the course of his reply to the address from the Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, said that the policy of the Government in regard to the Mahomedan community had been stated so recently and so clearly that it was hardly necessary to repeat it. Their Anjuman and other leading Moslem institutions and gentlemen had been asked to assist the Government with advice as to the best method of furthering that policy. It was at the same time pointed out that while it was the policy of the Government to give all reasonable assistance to the Mahomedan community, specially in secondary and higher education, their advice should be given with due regard to the welfare of the province as a whole. He was confident their advice would be given in that spirit and that example of other communities whom better organisation, clearer foresight and ampler resources of greater personal sacrifices had enabled to outstrip them in education and benefits that come from it. They should be inspired with not a feeling of petty jealousy and invidious criticism, but with a healthy and generous desire to emulate them.

REPORTED FIGHTING ON TIBET BORDER.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN MONKS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

If any credence is to be placed in the stories now in circulation on the Tibet border, the disorder in the Dalai Lama's territory must be considerable.

The latest rumour is to the effect, that fighting has been going on between the Chinese born monks of the Drehung monasetry and the Tibetan monks of the Sera monastry, who are said to have fallen out at a religious gathering, a number being killed on either side.

ANOTHER BOMB LETTER.

AT PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

What seems to have been another bomb letter was delivered through the post this morning at the office of the Public Prosecutor, Lall Bazar Police Court.

The letter was addressed to Rai Saheb Tarak Nath Sadhu, who is working with Mr. Hume. The letter was placed on Mr. Hume's table and was handed by him to a durwan who opened it. The contents were a whitish powder which proved on experiment to be explosive. The contents have been sent to the chemical examiner for report. The address was badly spelled and the handwriting that of a beginner.

DELHI HOUSE SEARCHES

TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The hearing commences to-morrow before Mr. Connolly, of the cases against Amir Chand and others arrested in connection with the recent house searches.

ALLEGED SACRILEGE BY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

CALCUTTA MOSLEMS' PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

A meeting of 2,000 Mahomedans was held here on Sunday to pretost against alleged acts of sacrilege on the part of the employees of the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

It was stated that the acts complained of consisted of the pulling down of four out of the six domes of the Lashkarpur mosque which is situated on the land acquired by the Port Commissioners for the extension of the Kidderpore Docks. A Moulvi, who addressed the meeting, said that further open demolition was stopped by the protest of the local Mahomedans but was surrepetitiously resumed on the night of February 25th, when the fifth dome collapsed, killing one coolie and injuring others. On representations being made to Mr. Dunlop, District Magistrate, the work of demolition was stopped. Under the Chairmanship of Moulvi Wahid Hossein, vakil, High Court, the meeting passed resolutions protesting against the work of demolition, calling upon the authorities to stop further work and condemning those Mahomedans who had received compensation for the transfer of any of the sacred buildings.

The "Statesman's" representative was informed by the Port Commissioners that it was correct that five domes had been demolished. The land was necessary for extension purpose and every consideration had been shown to the Mahomedan community. In order not to aggravate matters the work of demolition had been discontinued.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR ALI IMAM.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 16.

The non-official members of the imperial Legislative Council entertained Sir Ali Imam at a congratulatory garden party at Metcalf House this evening. Arrangements were made on an extensive scale for the guests who were present in a very large number. Among those present were His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Eir Robert and Lady Carlyle, Sir Reginald and Lady Craddock, Sir Harcourt Butler, Mr. and Mrs Clark, Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan, Sir William Vincent, Sir James and Lady Dubouley, Major-General Burdwood, the Nawab of Malerkotla and Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu. The band of the 33rd Punjabis was in attendance and played an excellent selection of music. Sir Ali Imam was profusely garlanded and the whole party was photographed.

POSTING OF ACCOUNTANTS GENERAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 16.

The following changes among the Accountants-General have been settled:—Mr. Grasam will hold the post at Allahabad. Mr. Prichard will relieve Mr. Newmarch at Rangoon and Mr. A. L. Mozumdar, will officiate as Accountant-General, Behar and Orissa.

RAID ON A RAILWAY STATION.

STATIONMASTER CARRIED AWAY BY BUNERWALS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

A raid took place on Sunday night at Shahkot railway station, Nowshera-Dargai line. The raiders are believed to be Bunerwals who carried off the stationmaster after locking the levies guarding the station in their quarters. The gang was pursued, but got away.

THE AMIR'S NAWAROZ DURBAR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The "Pioneer" says that the Nawaroz Durbar at Jellalabad is likely to be so large that the Amir has ordered the tribesmen attending to leave their rifles behind. The more unruly sections demurred, especially as the arms are to be deposited for safety with the Afghan officials on the border of the Jellalabad District.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

THIRTEEN ACCUSED CHARGED.

150 WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

The preliminary examination in the Delhi conspiracy case was commenced before Mr. V. Connolly, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate at Delhi to-day.

The proceedings are being taken under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of Act VI of 1908 against Amir Chand, Sultan Chand, Abad Behari and Chote Lal *alias* Ram Lal; under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code against these four and also Hanwant Sahai, Bal Raj, Bal Mokand and Ragoba Sharma; and also under Section 120B read with Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code against the foregoing and Mannoo Lal, Kushi Ram, Charni Dass, Basanta Kumar Biswas and Rashi Beharee Bose. All the accused are Hindoos and Biswas is a Bengali. Rashi Behari Bose has not been arrested.

For the defence Mr. Raghunath Sahai is representing Kushai Ram and Bal Mukand; Dr. Gokhal Chand Nerang, Barrister-at-Law is representing Charan Dass; Mr. Tekchand, Mr. Pundit Lakhpat Rai and Mr. Moni Sagar are representing Bal Raj; Mr. St. G. Jackson, Barrister-at-Law and Mr. Bunwari Lal are representing Amir Chand and Sultan Chand; Mr. Girdhari Lal, Mr. Suraj Narain, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Sirdar Singh are representing Mannoo Lal; and Mr. Raduf Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Shiv Narain and Mr. Jumna Dass are representing Haniwand Sahai.

Mr. A. B. Broadway, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, is for the prosecution.

The case against Rash Behari Bose was first taken up.

Mr. C. Denham, Deputy Commissioner of Police, examined by Mr. Broadway, said that warrants had been issued from Delhi and Lahore under sections 120B and 302, I. P. C., to arrest Bose. Searches and enquiries had been made at his home at Chandernagore and elsewhere but without result. He was on leave from his work at Dehra Dun.

Mr. S. C. Ghah, Deputy Inspector in the Criminal Intelligence Department said that he met the accused in February, 1913, at Dehra Dun where he was in Government service in the Forest Department.

Mr. D. Petrie Additional Superintendent of Police, said that a reward of Rs. 2,000 had been offered for his apprehension.

Mr. Broadway applied for an order under section 512 against Rash Behari Bose *alias* Binode Behari Bose as an absconder and this was granted.

Mr. Broadway stated that the case against all the accused was that they had conspired together. There was one definite charge of commission of murder and in furtherance of that object certain of the accused were in possession of explosives in contravention of the Explosives Act. The prosecution alleged that certain of the accused had actually committed murder, viz, the Lahore bomb case, when a bomb killed a Brahmin chaprassie on May 17, 1913. Some of the accused were also alleged members of a conspiracy under section 124A by distribution of literature which contained deliberte incitements to murder. The defence abjected to the case being taken up at Delhi as most of the accused and witnesses came from Lahore and also asked leave to apply for the case to be transfered to Lahore which was granted. The case was adjourned till March 24th. It is expected that at least one hundred and fifty witnesses will be examined.

C.-IN-C.'S SPRING TOUR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 17.

The Commander-in-Chief during his spring tour of five or six weeks, will visit Sitapur, Lucknow and Bareilly in the first instance, working afterwards north to Peshawar.

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ALLEGED FORGERY OF A RECEIPT.

A MARWARI'S IDEA OF RESPECTABILITY.

(Before the Hon. Justice Macleod).

CHIMABAI, WIDOW v. DULLA KUPPA & ORS.

The plaintiff, a Hindu widow, in this suit, prayed that the defendants, a marwari firm of money leaders, be ordered to render an account of a certain mortgage executed by her and that on payment of any sum due to them on the taking of such accounts she be declared entitled to redeem the property mortgaged to them. She alleged that her husband, Madhu Khandu, died in 1909, leaving a house at Haines Road, now valued at Rs. 26,000. At his death he was indebted to the defendants' firm to the extent of Rs. 6,510. She charged the first defendant Dulla Kuppa with having got the deceased to execute an equitable mortgage of his property for Rs. 9,000 when the deceased was lying ill and in a precarious condition. After his death, taking advantage of her widowed and illeterate condition, the 1st defendant, Dulla Kuppa, took her and her co-widow named Rambai, since deceased, to his attorneys and got them to execute a mortgage deed in his favour for Rs. 16,800, fraudulently misrepresenting that that was the sum due to him by the deceased. Soon after the execution of this mortgage he entered into possession of the premises and realised the rents and profits thereof. When she came to know of the fraud practised upon her she sent him her attorney's letter asking for accounts which he declined to render.

She further charged them with having entrapped her into signing a sale-deed, selling away her property to the third defendant, through the instrumentality of one Ramdev Binda whom she knew and who was promised a sum of Rs. 4,500 for getting her signature to the sale-deed. "A battaki" was beaten notifying the sale and then realising how she had been deceived she promptly repudiated the sale.

She stated that in view of her threatened litigation the defendants had transferred the mortgage to the third defendant who was a mere 'benami.'

She now prayed for relief as above mentioned and for a declaration that the sale deed void and of no effect.

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD DENIED.

The first and second defendants, in their written statements, absolutely denied the allegations of fraud. They stated that the equitable mortgage was executed by the deceased after an adjustment of accounts for Rs. 9,000 which adjustment the plaintiff was not entitled to go behind and the deceased was in a sound state of health and perfectly capable of knowing what he did.

With regard to the mortgage of Rs. 16,000 they stated that the document was executed only after the contents of the same had been fully and properly explained to the plaintiff and that they had given full consideration for the same. They also denied that the third defendant was a mere benami, the mortgages having been transferred to him for valuable consideration. They had kept open accounts of the mortgage dealings which they were prepared to give.

The third defendant also denied that he was a mere benami or that the plaintiff was entrapped into signing the sale-deed as alleged by her.

The matter was by consent referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts. Before the Commissioner the chief dispute centred round a sum of Rs. 2,000 which the first defendant, Dulla Kuppa, alleged was given to the plaintiff, Chimabai, as part of the consideration of Rs. 16,000. Chimabai objected to the defendant getting credit for the same saying no doubt that two notes of Rs. 1,000 each were handed over to her, but while returning from the attorney's office the first defendant induced her to return the notes back to him on the pretext that she would find it difficult to cash the large notes and that he would give her small notes in exchange. But the small notes were never given.

The Commissioner decided the point in favour of Dulla Kuppa, and his Lordship, at the hearing of exceptions to the Commissioner's report filed by the plaintiff, confirmed the report.

On the 29th of January, 1914, the plaintiff obtained a rule for a review of this judgment, on the ground that new and important matter had since come to light which showed that Rs. 2,000 were taken back by Dulla Kuppa. In her affidavit in support of the petition for review she submitted that one Tukaram Pillajee, who had been induced to file a suit against her by the first defendant, was aware of the trick practised upon her. He had now fallen out with the first defendant and now produced a document in Modi character signed by Dulla Kuppa acknowledging receipt for Rs. 2,000.

Dulla Kuppa challenged the genuineness of the signature and said that it was a forgery. By a consent order the rule for review was made absolute and it was agreed that the suit should be put on board for trial of the issue whether the alleged signature of Dulla Kuppa was genuine or forged.

Mr. J. D. Daver with Mr. Inverarity appeared for the plaintiff.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Raikes appeared for the defendants.

Tukaram Pillajee was then called by the plaintiff. He said that Chimabai told him that Dulla Kuppa had taken back the notes. He asked why he had done so and Dulla asked him to remain quiet. When Dulla asked him to bring the ladies again to the Registrar's office he asked Dulla "what about the notes he had taken back?" After some discussion Dulla agreed to pass a writing acknowledging the receipt of the notes. The witness then brought Ganesh Pandurang, a school-master, to Dulla's shop to write the document. The marwari dictated the document which he afterwards signed in his (witness's) presence. The witness kept the document with him. The witness further said that his suit against Chimabai was filed at the instance of Dulla.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

Ganesh Pandurang being called, said that he wrote the document at the dictation of the marwari. He was taken to Dulla's shop by Tukaram. The marwari then signed it in his presence. He further alleged that attempts had been made by the other side to induce and intimidate him into giving false evidence.

The Advocate-General then called several witnesses whose evidence was mainly directed to show that the allegations made by Ganesh about attempts being made to induce him to give false evidence were absolutely false as also the statement of Tukaram Pillajee that his suit against Chimabai was filed at the instance of Dulla Kuppa.

Dulla Kuppa, the first defendant was then called. He denied that he had taken the notes of Rs. 2,000 back from the ladies. The statements in Tukaram's evidence that he refused to bring the ladies unless he gave the notes back to them or gave him a receipt were untrue as also the statement that Ganeh Pandurang wrote this document at his dictation. He had never seen Ganesh before. He saw him, for the first time in Court. He had never signed the receipt. That signature was not his.

Mr. J. D. Daver (cross-examing):—Are you prepared to swear? and say that this signature is not yours?—Yes, I swear and say that.

Are you prepared to swear that on the "grunth" (Bible) of "Adeshwari" Maharaj temple?—No., I will swear here, I will never swear on that even if my story is a thousand times true.

Tell me why you say that this is not signed by you, give us all reasons.—The letter "Ka" in "Kuppajee" is not mine. They don't appear to be my handwriting. The formation of the letters is not proper. Finally it is not mine because I have never signed this document.

Mr. Daver then put in several documents the signatures on which were admitted by the witness to be his. The witness said that he signed his name "Kuppa" or "Koopa" and "Dulla" or "Doola' indifferently. He was not particular about the vowels.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Daver witness said that he had known Tookaram Pillaji for long.

Can you give any reason why he should set up this false story against you?—How can I say? I am not his master, I have no power to prevent him from making any statements he likes.

Is he a respectable man?—He was a respectable man.

Pressed further the witness said, he is a respectable "man."

Advocate-General (re-examing.): What is your idea of respectibility?—If a man who borrows monies pays them back at the proper time with interest he is very respectable. What else?

Advocate-General (to Court). Will your Lordship make a note of that? Your Lordship will see that his idea of respectibility is entirely ruled solely by pecuniary considerations.

AN EXPERTS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Arthur Weigall was then called. The witness said that he was an analyst and was a fellow of the Association of Chemists. By a certain process of applying oxidising agents to the ink of a writing he could tell whether the writing was old or fresh. His process was fairly well-known. He applied to the letters of the ink which he wanted to test certain oxidising agents which acted more strongly if the ink was fresh and less so if it was old. If the ink was fresh the bleaching action would be more marked. In some cases the paper was stained because of the ink running if it was very fresh. From his experiments he could say whether the writing was less than six months old or more than six months old but he should'nt like to say e.g., that is 15 or 20 years old. He had made some experiments in the xrst defendant's account book. On one entry on applying the test ink began to run. That entry was two months old. On the other entry the effect was much less marked. That entry was five years old.

This morning the witness on coming into the box stated that since the last experiments in the defendant's account-books he performed further experiments which showed that the results of the former experiments were illusory. Upon this the Advocate-General did not think it useful to examine the witness further.

Mr. Aga Baig was then called as an expert on handwriting. Examined by the Advocate-General, he said that he was Superintendent of Government Savings Bank for nearly six years and then in the Public Debts Office. In the course of his employment in the Saving's Bank more than 25,000 signatures might have passed through his hands. He had to compare signatures and no withdrawals were allowed unless he had passed the signature; several hundreds of marwari signatures had passed through his hands. He had compared the signature in question with the others admitted by Dulla Kuppa as his own. In his opinion that signature was not Dulla Kuppa's. It was a very clever imitation.

The witness that gave several reasons why he thought the signature was a forgery. In the first place no marwari ever put the word "Shai" at the commencement of his signature. Then there was hesitation in one of the letters which looked as if it had been written in parts and then joined at the top. The signature was in bolder handwriting; there were more flourishes; altogether the signature appeared different The whole document, body and signature seemed to be written by the same hand.

Mr. Daver then cross-examined the witness at great length and the case was adjourned.

SHORT CAUSES.

LOAN ON SECURITY OF SPECIE BANK SHARES.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RATANSI MULJI v. THAKAREDAS KESHAVLAL DALAL.

The suit was filed by the plaintiff to recover a sum of Rs. 10,470 due on two promisory notes of 10th March and 9th August, respectively, from the defendant.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiff

The facts are that the plaintiff lent a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the defendant on 10th March 1911, and the defendant passed a promissory note and deposited 100 shares of the Specie Bank as security with the plaintiff. The plaintiff advanced another sum of Rs. 7,000 to the defendant on the 9th August, 1913. A further security of 25 shares of the Specie Bank and one share of the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company was given by the defendant. The shares were not transferred to the name of the plaintiff and so the plaintiff did not ask for any indemnity, but only for a decree for Rs. 10,470.

The plaintiff's Moonim was called as a witness to prove the claim. He said that the interest was paid, but the principal was not paid at all.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,470, with interest at 9 per cent. and costs. Liberty was given to the plaintiff to reserve his remedies against the securities in his hands.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotabhai.

EX. PARTNER'S DEBT.

SHETH GULAM HUSAIN CASSAMBHAI v. JAMALBHAI JEEVA.

This was a suit for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 4,798 and odd due by the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, the defendant and one Shamji Hirji were doing business as partners till November, 1912. Some time ago the plaintiff took over the whole business on his own account, with a wish to continue the business himself. When accounts were settled, it was found that the defendant owed Rs. 6,900 to the plaintiff. The plaintiff allowed the defendant to pay the sum by instalments of Rs. 2,000. The whole, sum was due, but as regards the sum of Rs. 2,000 the instalments had not become due. The plaintiff, therefore claimed Rs. 4,798 and odd from defendant, which sum became payable about February, 1913.

Mr. Talarkhan appeared for the plaintiff. After the claim was porved, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,798 with interest at 6 per cent. and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Smetham Byrne and Co.

PIONEER BANK'S CLAIM.

THE PIONEER BANK LTD., v. V. M. KIRTIKAR AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff Bank filed this suit against the two defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 2,500 in respect of a *hundi* drawn by the first defendant in favour of the second defendant and endorsed by him to the Bank.

The transaction took place on 1st November, 1912. The sum became due on the 2nd December, 1912. The defendants are doing business in prospecting mines and as export merchants.

Mr. Gajiwala, the Bank's managing agent, gave evidence in support of the Bank's claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 2,500 with interest at 6 per cent. for the plaintiff and costs.

DECREE ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

C. MACDONALD CO. A FIRM v. PESTONJI S. HORMUSJI.

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 2,100 from the defendant in respect of a promissory note passed to the plaintiff, by the defendant, on 2nd October 1913.

The defendant purchased some manganese are from the plaintiffs, some portion was taken over by the defendant on his own account. A sum of Rs. 2,100 was found due by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant passed a promissory note for Rs. 2,100 and evaded the payment of the sum on one pretext or another. After the suit was filed on 6th February, he went away to Goa and from there he sent a letter to the Prothonotary of the Court stating in it that there was short notice to him and hoping that a decree would not be passed against him as he had perfect confidence in "British practical impartial jurisdiction."

Mr. Jafferbhai appeared for the plaintiff and examined the manager of the plaintiffs' firm in order to prove his claim.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,100 and costs.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Jehangir, Mehta and Somji.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DACOITIES ON HIGH ROAD.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

CHANDYA GOPYA LAMANI AND TWO OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who found accused No. 1 and accused No. 3 guilty of dacoity under Section 395 I. P. C. and sentenced each them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years. He also found accused No. 2 guilty of dacoity but in consideration of his age which is 18, he sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

A marriage was to take place at the house of Ramappa, Patil of Hodagual, and two parties of his relatives were on their way to attend it from the villages of Warthenhalli and Korwad respectively. Both the parties were attacked by eight or nine dacoits on their way and robbed of a large quantity of ornaments, clothes, etc. About the same time one Gudipal while returning from Rabinal with his wife was attacked by dacoits near the same place and robbed of his clothes, while his wife was robbed of her ornaments. Thus the accused had committed three dacoities just about sunset on the High Road.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

Mr. Bhide appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. C. R. Reddy M.A., who just returned from an extensive continental tour, is appointed Principal of the Maharajah's College, Mysore, vice Professor T Denham M.A., who is transferred to Bangalore as Principal of the Central College in the place of Mr. T. G. Tait M.A., who proceeds on long leave, probably preparatory to retirement.

THE CAUSE LIST.

In the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency.

OPPOSED BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF MARCH 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

530-12—Motichand and D Patell and Ez Kikabhai Rajaballi and Esmailji Nurbhai v. Nandramdas Mathuradas & ors Crs. No. 35 & Rawal & Co. Crs. No. 3. **Payne and Co Part heard.** Daphtary F & D.

FOR HEARING OF NOTICE UNDER SECTION 104.

215-12—M B Chothia Karim Gani Halai v. Walji Ebji, a firm Crs Payne & Co.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE UNDER SEC. 38.

330-13—Kaikhusru Jamsetji Khan v. Merwanji Pestonji Cooper Cr. No. 10. Shamrao M and H.

490-12—Maneckji Byramji Mody v. S P. Ghandy & sons Crs No 2. Smetham B & Co.

22-13—Haji Ahmed Mussaji Gowli v. Pittia Dhuna & Co Crs. No. Vachha & Co.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Lutyens and Mr. Baker, Architects of Imperial Delhi, will proceed Home on the 21st instant.

The Swat River Canal, which flows through the Malakand tunnel, will be opened by the Chief Commissioner N. W. F. P., on April 14th. The actual cutting of the tunnel was completed some months ago and since then the work of smoothing the walls, floor, etc., has been carried out.

At a meeting of the Senators of Aberdeen University, held at Marischal College, on the 24th February, it was descided to confer honorary degrees on the following among candidates for these distinctions:—Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Mr. John Cook, M.A., late Principal of the Central College Bangalore who were both granted the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

A Conference of the Bengal Moulvies will meet on the 27th instant, next at Kamarchar, Jamalpur, Mymensingh under the presidency of Khawja Md. Azam Saheb of Dacca, and a Conference of the Bengal farmers and agriculturists holds its inaugural sessions at the above place on Sunday the 28th instant, under the presidency of Moulvi Wahed Hossain, B.A. B.L., and Secy. Muhammadan Educational Conference, Bengal. An Exhibition will also be held in connection with the above Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Giles, Pastor of the Free Kirk, Calcutta, had rather a narrow escape the other day when shooting in the mofussil. He was out on an elephant and was putting his gun to safety when the hammer slipped under his thumb and the weapon went off. The breach was not entirely closed at the time, and the escaping gas flew straight into his face. He would probably have been blinded had he not been holding the gun away from himself. As it was he got some severe burns The charge, luckily, went into the air.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. Ashana, Sharma, Alainabi, and others waited upon Colonel O'Meara, Principal of the Agra Medical School, on behalf of the students on strike. Colonel O'Meara promised to make a thorough enquiry into the grievances, some of which, he said, were already under his consideration. Being requested by the deputation not to punish the students for their strike, Colonel O'Meara replied that he could not promise that he would not punish, but he assured the deputation that the students would have full British justice. The students seem firm not to yield.

Fatehpur has taken the lead in a practical step towards the promotion of Hindu-Mahomedan unity. The leading officials and Raises of the district have started an Indian Club, which was opened at a garden party on Tuesday by the Collector and Magistrate Mr. A. Yusuf Ali. He has permitted his name to be associated with the Club, which has been named the Yusuf Indian Club. An excellent building has been got ready in a central position and tennis and badminton courts have been laid out. It is intended also to provide a billiard table, and a library and reading room.

The Syndicate of the Punjab University recently discussed the proposals of the Government of India regarding the introduction of the School Final Examination into the province. The Syndicate accepted the recommendation of a sub-committee (1) that it would be necessary to continue the matriculation examination for certain individuals and schools not eligible for or not willing to take, the Punjab school-leaving certificate; (2) that this school leaving certificate, when instituted, be accepted for the purposes of matriculation, provided that such certificates comprised a test in particular subjects maintained at a sufficiently high standard; (3) and that the University reserves the right of supplementing this test in any particular subject in which it may be found desirable in the interest of college work.

The following among other "interesting incidents" noticed on the last day of the Chitpore trial, are mentioned by the "Englishman":—An Indian spectator while entering the Court was suddenly seized by the arm by an Inspector with the remark. "Now then, don't you come here" and gently led outside! At 5 p.m. when the judge was still summing up, the prisoner whispered to a sergeant, who informed Mr. Norton, who asked the judges, if he would not like to adjourn till to-morrow. The judge said "No!" On the other hand at 2 p.m., the judge asked the jury whether they would like to go to tiffin now or wait till he had finished. He would only be another hour. There was a unanimous verdict for tiffin, and when the jury came back Mr. Justice Stephen went on for another two and a half hours! On the last day but, one all the nine heroes who captured the accused were seated together in Court, and were all observed, without exception, to be fast asleep. This was during the most impassioned part of Mr. Norton's address.

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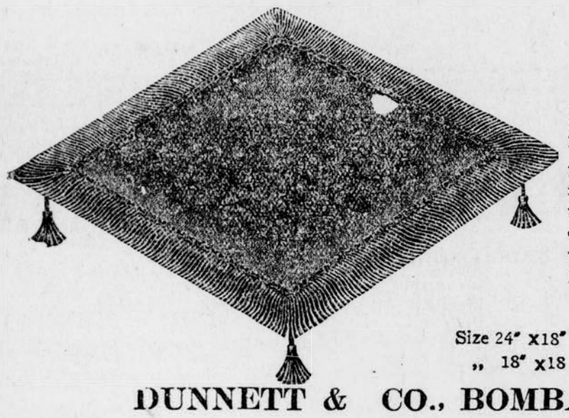

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

Another thing girls are not half careful about is the combing out of the hair; and you often hear people say it is so bad to fluff the hair back with the comb because it marks its break etc., when combing it out. This is quite a mistake, the fault lies in the *manner* of combing the hair.

COMBING THE HAIR.

A small piece should be taken and gently combed free of tangle from the ends, working up towards the roots; even after washing the hair there should not be more than a dozen hairs in the comb, if the hair is used properly. Just think how long it takes for each individual hair to "reach" its full growth, and if the hair is torn and broken through careless manipulation, you are depriving yourself of many "mikless" of hair which make the "muckle." But still people are wonderfully careless about the ordinary combing of their locks, and tear and drag and break it, without any sort of compunction. You have only to look at the heads of many Hindu women for an example of the results of these methods carried to excess. The majority of quite young women are bald, and all have their locks pitifully thinned. It really behoves any one who wishes to make the best of herself at the time and in the future, to be very particular on this point. We have touched on the carriage, and on the care of the hair; we will now discuss the eyes.

EYES.

No doubt you may think this is superfluous, but here again there is more in it than meets the eye. Girls especially misuse their eyes sadly and lay up for themselves all sorts of trouble. First of all, they imagine because they are young their eyes must be all right. That was the premises upon which I was treated as a child, with disastrous results in later life, and many of the headaches people suffer from, are eye headaches pure and simple, which properly prescribed glasses will eliminate at once. So, if you find you are inclined to screw up your forehead and eyes into unbecoming wrinkles, or the eyes, and still more the head, constantly ache, it points to ocular trouble of some kind, and the sooner you consult a specialist the better. Then there are people foolish enough and vain enough to prefer all these pains and penalities rather than take to glasses to relieve them. All one can say that they deserve all they get, and will live to rue their silly vanity, and are not to be considered in this paper. In India the glare is often very trying to delicate sight and it is wise to wear glare glasses, the new orange coloured ones preferably; a scarlet lining to the sun hat is a marvellous relief and will often obviate the use of glare glasses. Should smoked glasses be worn do not make the mistake of wearing any dark ones—by so doing you are weakening the eyes so that they cannot do their work properly quite a faint smoking, just to relieve the extreme light is all that is necessary. I speak from personal knowledge, for I split on that rock myself once from a lack of experience. When one has been subjected to much dust and wind laden with all sorts of germs, the eyes often feel hot and smarting, and on waking in the morning there is quite a crust round the lids and round the corners. Dissolve a heaped teaspoonful of boracic acid powder in a whisky bottle full of tepid water, and use this lotion in a small glass sold for the purpose, twice a day at least, the last thing at night and the first thing in the morning. Should the eyes be very red and irritable you can use it very constantly through the day; also it should be used after a motor or rail journey. Reading by insufficient or flickering light is extremely bad for the best of sight, and spotted veils are worse. Any veils are bad as the mesh must more or less tease the sight, but veils with spots and blotches are infinitely worse. I own the eyesight is worth much more than the sacrifice of a little personal adornment. A tiny dark pencil mark at the corners of the eyes enhances their size, and a bow at the throat of the same colour as the eyes is a simple and most effective addition to their beauty—try it and see. Very pale or almost white lashes are so unbecoming that it is quite allowable to use an eyelash pencil to make them darker. But be careful in its use that none of its gets on to the lids and in the eyes, and use the best to be obtained, as they will more likely to be made of good and harmless materials. The lashes should be washed carefully at least once a day. The same thing applies to the brows—a very slight aid in marking them adds most wonderfully to the whole look of the face. Other paints and powders I strongly deprecate—they not only never look natural, but they do spoil the texture of the skin so,—moreover the constant application of cosmetiques causes a sort of loss of perspective and judgment in the colouring, consequently an habitual user of colouring will invariably use too much with anything but an attractive result. Good eyes were one of the attractions my young friend possessed and they mirrored in a great measure the goodness of her heart and the simplicity of her soul—marred a little by a scared expression, which was caused by her lack of confidence in herself and a consequent fear that she was looking, saying or doing something wrong. But after I had taken her in hand, she was able to face people with confidence and pleasure and this allowed the full beauty of her expression to show and added extraordinarily to her appearance. My friend's mouth too was large, but of a good contour, spoiled by, as I said, a little deprecating droop—this too gradually disappeared under her general improvement in appearance, but she had an ugly way of clenching her teeth when at rest, which would end in giving her an unbecoming pout to the lips. It is astonishing how many people are unaware of the way they set their mouths when not talking; it was a kind friend who pointed out to me such a habit when I was 17, and made me see in the glass the influence of the mouth and chin with the teeth not clenched than when they were not, that I was fairly astonished, and from that moment I set myself to remember to keep my teeth apart. Some people draw their lips in or down or twist the mouth into some unbecoming expression, which, if not stopped soon, causes ugly lines to form which can never be eradicated. In fact, it is not only the mouth that is at fault, but often the forehead is wrinkled up unbecomingly for no reason. It behoves a girl to make notes of anything of this sort, and to let the face remain in a perfectly natural easy position. When dropping off to sleep this should be thought off, for it is surprising what ugly sets sleeping faces take some times. So watch carefully and you will probably catch yourself in some unconscious trick of this sort, and can soon remedy it.

EARS.

One reads of the heroine of novels having ears like a pink-lined shell and such like, but really small beautifully shaped ears are not very common—but there are plenty of other kinds of ears which show a great amount of character and become the face, which do not answer to this romantic description. If they are set far from the head they are always unbecoming, and much be done by wearing a broad soft ribbon tying them close to the head at night. It should have been done as a child, but one must do the best one can later. A friend I knew used to fasten her ears to her head with a piece of adhesive plaster, covering the fastening by fluffing her hair over. I am bound to own that the result justified the means, though it took a long time. I suggest this to any one troubled with bat-like ears. Never use hair pins and hard rolls of linen to cleanse the ear passage. The end of a very soft towel, or lint dipped in warm water or boracic lotion may be gently inserted into the orifice to cleanse it from the dust and dirt gathered in the day. Folk with large ears should not drag the hair away from them leaving them unsoftened and undisguided. A judicious coiffure may greatly mitigate nature's gifts in this way. Earrings are becoming to most faces, except extremely round the podgy ones, but some faces and ears look better with long hanging ones and others with just a jewelled button,—of this the possessors of the ears and faces should be the best judge.

TEETH.

I should have mentioned *teeth* while on the subject of the mouth; the prettiest mouth ever made is going to be spoiled as soon as it opens by showing discoloured and ill-cared for teeth. Besides sweet breath should come from a pretty mouth, but if you neglect your teeth, your breath will be anything but sweet I can assure you. Over and above this it is also a question of health, for all sorts of germs collect round dirty and decayed teeth which often the system and cause all sorts of ills not ordinarily traceable to this source. Cleanliness must be an essential above all else. Do not use a too hard brush that is a frequent cause of the gums receding from the teeth and they become loose, though otherwise in good condition. Nor too strong powders; the carbolic preparation sold by well-known firms are most excellent *if*—and this is a big *if*—they are mixed with nearly an equal portion of precipitated chalk. This makes very best, simplest and most wholesome dentifrice. The majority of the moist preparations containing a large quantity of menthol, though giving a delicious, clean, fresh feel to the mouth are also too strong and cause the teeth to become very sensitive and tender. They may be used now and again as a change only. The teeth should be brushed up and down as well as across and every effort made to remove every particle of food from in between them. By the heat of the mouth and the saliva, processes are set up which cause sceptic acids to form which cause the teeth to decay and make the breath unpleasant. If after all this care, there is an unpleasant taste in the mouth on waking, and the breath is not sweet, consult a dentist at once. Ten chances to one there is a decayed tooth or more, which should be seen to at once. Also where teeth are missing they should be replaced by false ones. Every tooth has its particular use for tearing, chewing and grinding the food before swallowing it, and if any are missing this process is not going to be done as well as it should;—the more teeth missing the less well will follow, and on the top of that all sorts of ills, causing pain, discomfort and expense. A quick responsive smile is very taking, but a smile that discloses broken, decayed and discoloured teeth had better be economised with! If you have to wear false teeth, they need just as much care as the natural ones, and should be placed in a week solution of boracic acid at night. This is a very good solution for cleansing false teeth, though the carbolic and precipitated chalk powder is very good, but needs careful rinsing away after use. Benzoic acid 1 drachm, Thymol, 8 grains, Tincture of Eucalyptus 6 drachms, and proof spirit (B. P. 1883) 8 ounces. This is specially good for removing all trace of grease from the false teeth, which is a very important matter.

This next preparation is very good for using if you are a cigarette smoker—which tends to discolour the teeth—each of powdered Orris Root and powdered Cuttle Fish bone 1½ ounces—powdered borax ½ ounce—Precipitated chalk 4 ounces.—Powdered Cinamon 10 grams.—Oil of Cinamon 3 drops and oil of Wintergreen 10 grains. Mix this into a powder and use alternately with the carbolic powder.

LIPS.

Now we come to the lips—cherry lips seem to be the simile generally used by poets and novelists, and certainly pretty red lips improve a face very much. The lack of red lips is often a matter of health and is caused by anæmia and general debility, and a doctor should be consulted, or simple rules of feeding and hygiene should be followed out. Artificial aids always look hopelessly artificial, as the colour is always too rose or cherry coloured, and sort of shouts at you—so I am opposed to any application for the purpose of colouring them. But many lips look cracked and sore, often an indication of digestive trouble and these should be carefully bathed with boracic lotion and any good "cold cream" such as Oatine applied by rubbing well in gently with a finger tip, until the skin is thoroughly softened with it. This should be done at least twice a day, and attention to the health, and perhaps a good tonic will improve the colour of the blood, which will at once show in the lips, which will become the pretty soft colour so impossible to imitate artificially. Cure yourself of the habit of biting your lips if you have it—it is absolutely fatal to beauty. Besides, it has the reputation of indicating a bad temper, and for that reason is unattractive;—it also often indicates nervousness or shyness, but in any case, it must be conquered by her who has any pretentions to make the most of herself.

Under the auspices of the Holika Sammelan, Poona, a crowded public meeting was held in the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona, on Monday which was the Rangpanchmi day. Sir Gangadharrao Patwardhan, K.C.S.I., presided and among the speakers were Pandit Rangacharya Reddi and Professor Dharmend Kosambi who delivered lectures on the history and the present objectionable characteristics of the "Holi" festival to an audience of two thousand, including about a hundred ladies. The tokens of appreciation of the Sammelan committee were distributed to fifteen different associations that worked for the Sammelan.

ETHICS OF HOUSEKEEPING.

Miss Beartice Hastings protests in the "New Age" against married women working for money when there is no necessity.

"It passes my understanding how a married woman can so demean herself for money in order to feel herself excused from doing her own housework. She is not thereby excused, but is resting on self-deception, for she invites indignities merely to provide economic independence for a servant, another female. The married woman will urge that she dislikes housework, as though this were quite enough to justify her in failing as a housewife after accepting the office with all its privileges, securities, and emoluments.

"I agree that a wife needs a woman companion; but a man has not a home but merely a house where he falls over superfluous females at every step. Where are those women who should be companions, taking their place unobtrusively in the household, saving their salt at every hand's turn, and respectable as only a woman can be who saves her salt! They are out, avoiding the wife, sweating the sweat of blacklegs, herding together as 'ladies residental,' and ever in horror of the inevitable day when they shall be thrown aside for some younger blackleg.

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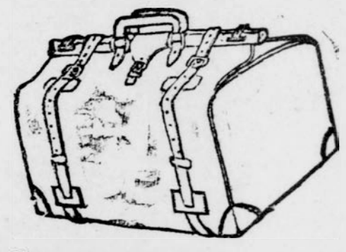

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